FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-066
Thursday
5 April 1990

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-90-066 *5 April 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

BULGARIA

Mladenov Sets Election Date for 10 Jun *[BTA]* 1
Labor Camp Commission's Preliminary Findings *[BTA]* 1
Cabinet Acts on Kremikovtsi Public Health Risk *[Sofia Radio]* 1
Radiation Levels in Kozloduy Region, Elsewhere *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 2 Apr]* 2
Study Shows Workers Support Cooperative Farming *[BTA]* 2
Tenev's Vote on Property Law Questioned *[VECHERNI NOVINI 30 Mar]* 2
Minister Stoilov Discusses Setting Prices *[TRUD 30 Mar]* 3
Army Trade Union Conference Planned in May *[NARODNA ARMIYA 27 Mar]* 4
UDF: Contradictory Assembly, Roundtable Rulings *[BTA]* 4
Daily Objects to Opposition's View on Border *[NARODNA ARMIYA 3 Apr]* 4
New Socialist Party Announces Election Platform *[BTA]* 5
United National Democratic Party Founded *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Apr]* 5
Workers in Radiation Environment Unionize *[TRUD 27 Mar]* 6
Independent Food Industry Workers Union Forms *[TRUD 27 Mar]* 6
Business Union To Support UDF in Elections *[BTA]* 6
Socialist Children's Union Criticized *[Polikar in NARODNA MLADEZH 2 Apr]* 6
Government Steps Up Fight Against Crime *[Sofia Radio]* 7
Foreign Currency Black Market Viewed *[POGLED 2 Apr]* 7
People's Militia Director on Increase in Crime *[POGLED 26 Mar]* 8
'Club of Repressed After 1945' Conference *[Sofia Radio]* 9
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Changes Name *[3 Apr]* 10
Daily Newspaper Seeks Independence *[BTA]* 10
Sofia City Council Plans To Publish Weekly *[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 27 Mar]* 10
TRUD Protests Circulation Restrictions *[2 Apr]* 10
Ethnic Leaders Discuss Nationality Issue *[NARODNA ARMIYA 2 Apr]* 11
Turkish Leader Discusses Issues *[POGLED 26 Mar]* 12
National Turks Establish Political Party *[Istanbul HURRIYET 29 Mar]* 14
Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks *[Sofia Radio]* 14
EEC Spokesman Views Agreement, Relations *[BTA]* 14
Seminar on Trade With Norway Held in Sofia *[BTA]* 14
Italian Foreign Minister on BCP's New Name *[BTA]* 14

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Komarek on Cooperation With U.S. Firms *[LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 31 Mar]* 16
Trade Minister on Economic Talks With Soviets *[Prague TV]* 16
Dienstbier Discusses 'European Security' *[CTK]* 17
Council of Europe Accelerating Membership Process *[Prague Radio]* 17
New Zealand Minister Holds Prague Meetings *[CTK]* 17
Comments on Business Contacts *[CTK]* 18
Ends Official Visit *[CTK]* 18
Havel Congratulates Bulgaria's Mladenov *[Prague Radio]* 18
Czech, Slovak Newspapers Detail Name Controversy *[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY, etc.]* 18
Dubcek Speech Emphasizes Czech, Slovak Unity *[CTK]* 19
Dubcek To Run as VPN Election Candidate *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Apr]* 19
Majority Favors Private Enterprise, Companies *[Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 3 Apr]* 20
Trade Union Activity Allowed in Security Corps *[PRACE 29 Mar]* 20
Action Recommended Against Security Staffers *[Prague Radio]* 21
Spread of 'Fascist' Literature Protested *[Bratislava PRAVDA 3 Apr]* 21

Slovak Parliament Opens, Makes Changes *[Bratislava PRAVDA 30 Mar]* 21
Civic Forum Discusses Election Campaign *[LIDOVE NOVINY 3 Apr]* 22
Czech Parliament Approves Budget *[RUDE PRAVO 30 Mar]* 22
Czech Ministers Comment on TV, Environment *[RUDE PRAVO 29 Mar]* 23
Christian Democrats Accepted Into European Union *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Apr]* 23
CSDF Rejects Coalition With Communists *[Bratislava PRAVDA 2 Apr]* 23

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG Seeks Monetary Union Agreement by May *[ADN]* 25
European Parliamentarians Visit People's Chamber *[NEUE ZEIT 29 Mar]* 25
EC Rejects GDR Citizens' Visa-Free Travel *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Apr]* 25
GDR Invites FRG Counterintelligence Chief *[Hamburg DIE WELT 4 Apr]* 25
Schalck-Golodkowski Interviewed on Past *[Hamburg DIE WELT 4 Apr]* 26
Interior Ministry Urged To View Stasi Files *[ADN]* 27
Party Representatives Inspect Security Files *[ADN]* 28
Official on Stasi Dissolution, Espionage *[Hamburg DPA]* 28
Honecker Guarded in Soviet Military Hospital *[Hamburg BILD 5 Apr]* 29
Government Coalition Talks Continue in Berlin *[ADN]* 29
De Maiziere Briefs Media *[ADN]* 29
'Considerable Progress' Made *[Hamburg DPA]* 29
Further on Talks' Progress *[Hamburg DPA]* 30
Gysi Confirmed as PDS Parliamentary Chairman *[ADN]* 30
CDU Plans for New Government Positions *[Hamburg DIE WELT 28 Mar]* 30
DSU Expects Government Formation Next Week *[ADN]* 31
De Maiziere Letter to CDU Party on Elections *[NEUE ZEIT 2 Apr]* 31
Five Nominated for People's Chamber Speaker Post *[ADN]* 31
New Cabinet May Be Presented by 11 Apr *[ADN]* 31
League of Free Democrats Elects Chairman *[ADN]* 32
Rostock's Democratic Awakening Reformed *[ADN]* 32
Liberals in Parliament Present Guidelines *[DER MORGEN 31 Mar-1 Apr]* 32
Criticism of 2:1 Exchange Rate Summarized *[NEUE ZEIT 2 Apr]* 32
Institute Evaluates Economic Union Costs *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Mar-1 Apr]* 33
State Bank Chief Addresses Bank Reform *[BERLINER ZEITUNG 28 Mar]* 33
New Weekly Economic Paper To Be Published *[ADN]* 35
GDR, FRG Trade Unions Agree To Mergers *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Mar]* 35
Interview With New Commissioner for Foreigners *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 31 Mar-1 Apr]* 35
CDU Denounces Illegal Sales of Real Estate *[NEUE ZEIT 30 Mar]* 36
Border Crossing Closed for 5 Apr Demonstration *[ADN]* 36
FRG Papers, Magazines 'Flood' GDR Market *[Baschleben in BERLINER ALLGEMEINE 30 Mar]* 37
VOLKSARMEE Weekly Changes Name *[ADN]* 37

HUNGARY

Horn Views Forthcoming Bratislava Summit *[Budapest Radio]* 38
USSR Commander Denies Debrecen Airport Closing *[Budapest Radio]* 38
Ikarus To Privatize, Sell Stock to Foreigners *[Tokyo KYODO]* 38

POLAND

Government Daily on Mazowiecki's U.S. Visit *[Moskwa in RZECZPOSPOLITA 30 Mar]* 39
Geremek Discusses Visits to U.S., Netherlands *[PAP]* 40
South Korean Economic Mission Opens Talks *[PAP]* 40
Mazowiecki Cables Birthday Greetings to Kohl *[PAP]* 40
Lafontaine To Discuss 'Polish-German Brigade' *[PAP]* 40
Jaruzelski, Others Meet Italian Defense Minister *[PAP]* 41
Skubiszewski Departs for Finland Visit *[PAP]* 41
Journalists Protest Publishing Concern Breakup *[TRYBUNA 23 Mar]* 42
Journalist Association on RSW Breakup *[RZECZPOSPOLITA 28 Mar]* 42
Daily Criticizes Publishing Cooperative Abolition *[Urban in TRYBUNA 2 Apr]* 42
Daily Examines Composition of Parliamentary Clubs *[TRYBUNA 27 Mar]* 43

Workers Object to Privatization Plan *[GAZETA WYBORCZA 28 Mar]* 44
Military Daily on Future European Developments *[Stepak in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 29 Mar]* 44
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Gets New Title *[Warsaw Radio]* 46
Meeting Founds Mazowsze Social Democratic Union *[Warsaw Radio]* 46
Personnel Changes in Voivodship Offices *[PAP]* 46
Premier Accepts Voivode Resignations *[PAP]* 46
Solidarity '80 Criticizes Government, Walesa *[PAP]* 46
French TV To Broadcast Free Starting in May *[Warsaw Radio]* 46
Mazowiecki, Walesa Address Citizens' Committee *[Warsaw Radio]* 46
Unemployment Reaches 266,000 at End of Mar *[TRYBUNA 3 Apr]* 47
SdRP's Miller Remarks on Left's Stand *[Warsaw Radio]* 47
2 Civilians Named Deputy Defense Ministers *[Warsaw TV]* 47
Michnik on Soviet Statement on Katyn *[PAP]* 48
Michnik Writes of Support for Lithuania *[PAP]* 48
KPN Leader on Need for Strong Army *[PAP]* 48

ROMANIA

Scientist Iosifescu Condemns Tirgu Mures Violence *[MAGYAR NEMZET 27 Mar]* 49
Swiss, West German Journalists Visit Tirgu Mures *[ROMPRES]* 49
41 Hospitalized Following Mar Tirgu Mures Unrest *[ROMPRES]* 50
Minzatu Chairs Vatra Romaneasca-HDUR Meeting *[ROMPRES]* 50
Commission Reaches Conclusion *[ROMPRES]* 50
Tokes Calls News From Tirgu Mures 'Unilateral' *[ROMPRES]* 50
Tokes at HDUR Executive Committee Meeting *[ROMPRES]* 51
Tokes Calls Political Frontlines Unclear *[MTI]* 51
Daily Views Tokes' Favored-Nation Status Stand *[ROMANIA LIBERA 21 Mar]* 52
Radu Campeanu Assesses Current Situation *[ROMANIA LIBERA 27 Mar]* 53
Kiraly Describes Causes of Current Problems *[NEPSZABADSAG 29 Mar]* 53
Polish Diplomat on 'Democratic Renewals' *[ROMPRES]* 54
Ceausescu Trial; Disposal of 'Precious Parcels' *[ROMPRES]* 54
Government Measures 'Necessary' for Transition *[ROMPRES]* 55
Socialist Justice Party's All-Country Conference *[ROMPRES]* 55
NLP Conference Held; Executive Body Elected *[ROMPRES]* 56
NLP Leader Campeanu Releases Press Statement *[ROMPRES]* 56
Center Parties Set Up Electoral Alliance *[ROMPRES]* 56
Alliance Calls for 'Communism-Free' Country *[ROMPRES]* 56
'Alliance for Democracy' Supports Iliescu *[ROMPRES]* 56
Bratianu Liberal Union Registers as 67th Party *[ROMPRES]* 57
NSF To Hold Nationwide Conference 7-8 Apr *[Bucharest Radio]* 57
NSF To Hold 'Election Meeting' 8 Apr *[ROMPRES]* 57
Roman, Vatasescu Visit Bucharest Enterprise *[ROMPRES]* 57
Joint Intergovernmental Commission With France *[ROMPRES]* 57
Joint Bulgarian Air Pollution Meeting in Giurgiu *[Sofia Radio]* 58
Yugoslav Minister Loncar Arrives in Bucharest *[TANJUG]* 58
Discusses Relations With Celac *[TANJUG]* 58
Meets Political Leaders *[ROMPRES]* 59
Meets Iliescu; Holds Talks *[TANJUG]* 59
Says 'Friendship' Reaffirmed *[Zagreb Radio]* 59
Meets National Minorities *[Zagreb Radio]* 59
Visits Timisoara *[ROMPRES]* 60
Concludes Visit *[ROMPRES]* 60

YUGOSLAVIA

Official Notes Border Violations *[TANJUG]* 62
Commentary on Lithuania, Soviet-U.S. Summit *[Sundic on Zagreb Radio]* 63
Loncar Holds Talks with EC's Matutes *[TANJUG]* 63
Election of Alternative LCY Planned *[TANJUG]* 63
Communists View Resumption of 14th Congress *[TANJUG]* 64
Serbian Opposition Criticizes Foreign Policy *[TANJUG]* 64

Serbian Protest at Albanian Embassy Fails *[POLITIKA 30 Mar]* 65
Montenegrin-Serbian Officials Hold Talks *[POLITIKA 30 Mar]* 65
Serbian Youth Considering Own Party *[BORBA 26 Mar]* 65
Kosovo Rights Committee Complains to Markovic *[TANJUG]* 65
More 'Poisoning' Noted in Kosovo Commune *[Pristina Radio]* 66
Zejnulahu Plans To Offer Resignation *[BORBA 3 Apr]* 66
Kosovo Villagers Protest 'Poisoning' of Pupils *[RILINDJA 31 Mar]* 67
Kosovo Social Democrats Protest Reduced Autonomy *[RILINDJA 30 Mar]* 67
Slovene Premier Candidate Explains Aims *[Ljubljana Radio]* 68
Slovene Parties on Plans, Secession *[Ljubljana Radio]* 69
Slovenia Election Candidates Debate Issues *[TANJUG]* 69
Slovene Peasant Alliance Holds Meeting *[Ljubljana Radio]* 70
Pucnik on Rehabilitation by LCS *[BORBA 30 Mar]* 70
Bosnia-Hercegovina Union Elects President *[TANJUG]* 71
Croat Democratic Community Meeting Banned *[POLITIKA 2 Apr]* 71
Bosnian, Serbian Officials Hold Talks *[POLITIKA 28 Mar]* 71
Kadijevic Holds Meetings in Zagreb *[TANJUG]* 72
Defense Minstry on Kadijevic Meetings *[TANJUG]* 72
Croat Opposition Leader Discusses Election *[BORBA 23 Mar]* 73
History of Multiparty Elections Noted *[TANJUG]* 74

Mladenov Sets Election Date for 10 Jun

AU0504083690 Sofia BTA in English
0800 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 5 (BTA)—Mr. Petur Mladenov, president of the Republic, set the date for the Grand National Assembly elections which is June 10, 1990.

The implementation of the decree is assigned to the Council of Ministers and the executive committees of the regional and the municipal people's councils.

Labor Camp Commission's Preliminary Findings

AU0404202090 Sofia BTA in English
2020 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—At its session today the special commission for helping in the investigation of the crimes and abuses in the camps at Lovech, Skravena and in other places in Bulgaria decided that it is expedient to contact different international human rights organizations, requesting materials and documents about the forced labour camps if available and asking them to pass on their experience in holding such public enquiries.

Archive documents were placed at the possession of the members of the special commission and its public auxiliary body. The package contains information about the normative acts on the basis of which the camps were set up; documents evidencing the internment of 1,222 people; a list of officials employed at the camps; statistical data about the deceased and interment records.

Based on the analysis of the documents found up to the moment, the commission came to the following preliminary conclusions:

The normative basis for the internment of people in the camps is in contradiction to the basic provisions contained in the Bulgarian Constitution and the international agreements on human rights.

Most of the inmates were interned without charge or trial, through administrative channels.

The initial idea to intern in the camps at Lovech and Skravena only outright criminals and disturbers of peace and recidivists with several sentences was distorted. A number of people were interned for political reasons and for their affiliation to political parties and organizations which were banned by the then operating laws.

An utterly negative attitude towards the interned was cultivated deliberately, as a result of which the regime and the relations among the inmates acquired a particularly ugly character and led to gross abuses, tortures and murders.

The authorities and instances at different levels were informed about the actual situation in the camps, but respective measures were not taken in due time. Over a long period of time the camp administration acted uncontrolled, making use in many cases of the most degenerated sadistic-minded criminals.

By order of the Minister of the Interior the former camp officials, now officers of the reserve, who were directly involved in the abuses and crimes committed in the camps are stripped of their military ranks and government awards for their activity which is a disgrace to military honour and dignity and for gross violations of morality and the law. In the opinion of the commission this does not exonerate them from responsibility before the law.

Cabinet Acts on Kremikovtsi Public Health Risk

AU0404205490 Sofia Domestic Service
in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers has adopted a decision concerning certain immediate measures to ensure living conditions appropriate to the ecological requirements for the inhabitants of the villages of Yana, Gorni Bogrov, Dolni Bogrov, Zhelyava, and the town of Bukhovo. The aim is to protect the health of these people, who are subject to the permanent harmful effects of the industrial capacities of the Kremikovtsi and Rare Metals Companies.

The air, water, and soil are heavily contaminated with lead, [words indistinct], hydrogen sulfide, ethanol, and other substances, as well as with the secondary emission of dust. Their effects are especially harmful for children up to 15-16 years of age.

A decree has also been signed to change the status of these settlements. Provisions are made for the permanent residents of the villages of Yana, Gorni Bogrov, Dolni Bogrov, Zhelyava, and the town of Bukhovo to be regarded as residents of Sofia. The immovable properties in the village of Yana is not to be considered as housing properties, are not to be used for housing or living needs, and are to be vacated.

The decision obliges the Executive Committee of Sofia City People's Council, the Ministry of Construction, Architecture, and Amenities, and the territorial-settlement plan of the Kremikovtsi Municipality to determine by 30 June 1990 the status and development of the individual settlements in accordance with the actual ecological situation.

The Executive Committee of the Sofia City People's Council is to grant the Kremikovtsi Municipal People's Council a special allocation of housing to accommodate before the end of the year families with children up to 15 years of age residing in the village of Yana. From 1991 and subsequently, the remaining families wishing to leave the region of the village of Yana will be provided with accommodation.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of the Environment, and the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee are to organize before the

end of this year a comprehensive study of the environmental parameters in the settlements of Kremikovtsi Municipality, and are to inform the population of the results of the study.

Before the end of 1991, there will be a complete investigation of the population's health, and social assistance will be provided for citizens of the above settlements in need.

The Ministry of Industry and Technologies, together with other bodies, is to approve before the end of June 1990 updated programs for the restructuring and technological renewal of the Kremikovtsi and Rare Metals Companies, in order to achieve high efficiency of production and to ensure that production completely conforms to ecological requirements.

The decision envisions the drafting of a land registration plan, the restoration of the soils in this region, the intensive planting of species of trees, and the implementation of an all-embracing program for constructing a green belt, for amenity measures, and for maintaining the purity of the territory of Kremikovtsi Municipality.

Before the completion of the comprehensive ecological measures, financial means will be provided for a number of contributions to the educational process for all categories of students and children in childrens' establishments in the territory of Kremikovtsi Municipality.

This decision is an example of the government's policy for protecting the environment and people's health. It is also a response to the persistent demands of the population in this region for effective measures to improve the situation.

Radiation Levels in Kozloduy Region, Elsewhere

AU0304161690 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] We have received data from the Ministry of the Environment on the levels of the equivalent dose of gamma radiation at the permanent observation stations during the 26-30 March period and at the monitoring stations in the 3-30 km zone surrounding the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant for March 1990.

	Equivalent Dose (microsieverts/hour):		
Observation Post	Minimum	Maximum	Mean Value
1. Sofia	0.15	0.16	0.15
2. Plovdiv	0.16	0.20	0.18
3. Varna	0.14	0.18	0.15
4. Burgas	0.15	0.18	0.17
5. Pleven	0.14	0.15	0.14
6. Stara Zagora	0.12	0.14	0.13
7. Mikhaylovgrad	0.13	0.17	0.15

The equivalent dose values at the monitoring stations within the limits of the 3-30 km zone surrounding the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant range from 0.12 to 0.19 microsieverts per hour. The above values lie within the normal limits for the specific locations.

Study Shows Workers Support Cooperative Farming

AU0404165090 Sofia BTA in English 1520 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—According to 70 per cent of agricultural workers the land should be the property of cooperative farms. About 20 per cent declare themselves to be for returning the land to the people that owned it before the collectivization in the 1950's. Only five per cent want the land to be state property. Seventy-two per cent of the peasants consider that the land should neither be sold nor bought.

Seventy-eight per cent of the peasants, with whom a sociological survey was held by the Institute of Economics and Organization of Agriculture, expressed their wish to work on cooperative farms. About 16 per cent are for farms, working on leasing or other forms of private initiative in agriculture.

In the survey, the results of which are published in KOOPERATIVNO SELO, it is insisted on eliminating the gap between the prices of agricultural and industrial products, which devalues the toil of the Bulgarian peasant.

Tenev's Vote on Property Law Questioned

AU0504082990 Sofia VECHERNI NOVINI in Bulgarian 30 Mar p 1

[Simeon Danevski report: "Why Did Minister Tenev Vote Against It?"]

[Text] At the last session of the National Assembly, at the proposal of Economy and Planning Minister Ivan Tenev, only the first reading of the Law on Property was approved. The draft law was then returned to the commission for extensive redrafting. At the present session, it was again presented to the people's deputies. Most surprisingly, however, Minister Tenev again voted against the law, despite the fact that the Legislative Commission had adopted it. Why?

The original text of the law was as follows:

"All citizens and judicial persons may own any property except property that, according to the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is exclusively state or municipal property."

—One can move over to a market economy only through precise and prudent legislation, says Minister Ivan

Tenev. Therefore, the original text was fully satisfactory not only for us Bulgarians, but also for the foreigners who would have invested capital in our economy. However....

A supplement was added to the original text:

"The ownership of certain property by judicial persons and citizens may be prohibited by law."

—I cannot agree to this supplement, Minister Tenev says, and therefore I voted against the law. I cannot accept that a law could change the Constitution, regardless of whether this is the current Constitution or one we will have in the future. In any event, this is irregular. We are placing a question mark over the security of tenure of owners, both our citizens and foreigners.

Thus, Minister Tenev voted against. Some 70 people's deputies did the same. Many abstained, while 140 voted for the law. Thus it was adopted.

It is interesting to note that Premier Andrey Lukanov was among those who supported Minister Tenev. Why?

—Because the proposal of the minister of economy and planning was sensible, he says. This is the way we must go if we want to develop pluralism. Without the supplement there were fewer opportunities for nationalization, and this is especially important now that we are heading along the market economy road. Nevertheless, the law is a step forward in constructing our new economy.

While we express our respect for Comrade Andrey Lukanov's tact and diplomacy, we nevertheless note that the facts that he himself and Minister Tenev mentioned do not require any further comment.

Minister Stoilov Discusses Setting Prices

AU0404152990 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 30 Mar 90 pp 1,2

[Rayna Vulcheva report on interview with Minister Without Portfolio Stefan Stoilov by unidentified reporter during a recess of the National Assembly session in Sofia on 29 March: "Market Prices Hoist Sail"]

[Text] During the recess of the 29 March afternoon session of the National Assembly, Minister Stefan Stoilov, officially minister without portfolio, otherwise known as the minister with the heaviest portfolio at the moment—the economic reform portfolio—found himself surrounded by journalists. As people who still have difficulty grasping the "market economy" concept, they try to decode the economic program concepts with their questions.

[Reporter] What kinds of goods will have freely formed prices and when will this process begin? Please describe the nature of the economic reform.

[Stoilov] The urgent measures adopted by the government include the liberalization of prices (freeing them from state control) of about 40 percent of the goods. This percentage covers all of our country's production: consumer goods and means of production. The prices of large groups of machine- building products, electronics, materials, and a large part of the agricultural produce fall into this category. The purchase prices of meat, milk, grain, sunflower, and sugar beet will continue to be set by the state. Will this affect the consumer's basket? The prices of the basic food and industrial goods will not change during the current year. Obviously, afterward they will change, because if they remain frozen we will not be able to march toward a market economy. The changes in those prices will naturely be connected with measures related to compensating the middle, and especially the lower, strata of the population. The governmental program envisions a rapid transition toward a market economy, but by no means a drastic transition. This program, prepared by the experts and adopted by the politicians, obtained to a large degree the support of roundtable participants. You will agree that there is no such opposition that fully agrees with the government. Now the government is working out a practical program on the economic policy, which will aim at "turning" our economy toward its new direction while causing minimum pain. When will the new program become effective? As soon as the National Assembly adopts it, perhaps during the first days of April. In addition to the products I mentioned, free price-forming will also affect most of the services—about 60 percent.

[Reporter] People say that the convertible currency will have a new exchange rate, both for economic and tourist purposes.

[Stoilov] Yes, the currency exchange rate will also obtain market character and will be based on supply and demand. This will affect both the citizens and the economic enterprises. For the time being, only the foreigners who come to our country will not be affected by this.

[Reporter] Does it mean that the "limit" for our citizens will be eliminated, i.e., everyone will be able to acquire as much foreign currency as they want?

[Stoilov] Hardly! Especially against the background of the country's huge foreign currency deficit.

[Reporter] Is this not unjust?

[Stoilov] Justice is something that depends on the state of the economy. When you take into consideration the fact that our economy is on its knees....

Later Trade Minister Ekaterina Marinova specified that during the Plovdiv Fair, while negotiating domestic market deals, the merchants and producers already spoke "market language" and made contracts on the basis of free prices. This affected 17 kinds of goods, including souvenirs, electrical appliances, electronic articles, furniture.... In order to prevent great price

increases, the municipalities are assuming responsibility for a certain "ceiling." Thus, it could happen that as of April one can purchase a kitchen table for a certain price in Sofia and for a different price in Pazardzhik.

Army Trade Union Conference Planned in May

AU0304192290 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 27 Mar 90 p 3

[Text] Announcement:

By resolution of the Initiative Committee for forming a federation of trade union organizations in the Bulgarian People's Army [BPA], the federation constituent congress will be held on 8 and 9 May 1990 at the Military Recreation Center in Druzhba, Varna.

Agenda

1. Adoption of the federation's platform and statute.

2. Election of a chairman, a deputy chairman, a secretary, and a chairman of the finance-control commission of the Federation of Trade Union Organizations in the BPA.

The norm for electing delegates is one delegate for every 200-250 members. Primary trade union organizations with more than 200 members elect their delegates directly, while those organizations with fewer members elect their delegates through delegate meetings of the armed services, formations, and central associations of the Ministry of National Defense.

Proposals for amendments and additions are to be sent to the statute commission of the Initiative Committee at the address: Sofia, Ministry of National Defense.

From the Initiative Committee.

UDF: Contradictory Assembly, Roundtable Rulings

AU0404202090 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 4 Apr 90

["SDS Revises Attitude to Roundtable"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—The Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] has made a sharp protest stating that the status of the national roundtable was infringed upon. "This questions the value of the agreements signed with the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party]," they say. In a declaration made public today it is pointed out that some of the decisions adopted by the National Assembly contradict the agreements reached at the national roundtable talks. As an example of this the declaration mentions the decision made by the parliament by which the head of state has the right to declare martial law or a state of emergency and to revoke acts adopted by the government.

According to the SDS, the parliament tried also to ignore some other basic formulations laid down in the political agreements signed at the roundtable; they accuse the ruling party of not performing to the end its role of a guarantor for the fulfilment of the agreements signed with the opposition on March 30.

The SDS reserve their right to revise their attitude to the roundtable talks. The responsibility for the consequences will have to be borne entirely by the BCP, it is said in the declaration.

Daily Objects to Opposition's View on Border

AU0404203690 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 3 Apr 90 p 3

[Senior Lieutenant Krasen Kostov article: "Who Protects and Who Is Afraid of the Border?"]

[Text] Last week our editorial board received two letters in which our readers urgently raise the question on the future of the defense installations at our state borders. The first letter is signed by 25 members of the Defense of National Interests section, attached to the "Aglomeratsia" department of the DshtF [expansion unknown] "OZK" [expansion unknown] in the town of Kurdzhali. It is actually the text of an appeal to the participants in the roundtable talks.

The letter reads: We are outraged by the irresponsible "ideas" of Mr. Beron, Mr. Trenchev, and their fellow travelers on the question of defense installations at our borders.

In our view, the maintenance and modernization of defense installations at the borders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria represents an important strategic element of national security under the current circumstances.

The preservation of the Bulgarian spirit and cultural traditions in this world is unthinkable without comprehensive guarantees for the territorial, national, and cultural traditions of our country. It is a sign of naivete and of political shortsightedness to believe that someone from outside our borders would provide such guarantees as long we do not do everything necessary from the inside.

We firmly state: We have had enough of cheap flirtations at the expense of the Bulgarian people.

Stoyno Kyosev from the town of Kostenets states in his letter:

"Gentlemen, it is a fact that Zhivkovism contributed its share to the destabilization of our national security and brought it to the brink of disaster. You, however, who are solemnly pledging even at the roundtable talks that you love our people, why are you ready to push these same people into the precipice of ... disaster?! We have already reached a state of extreme poverty, and if we remove the installations at our borders, the protection of

our people is expected to become twice as expensive. I ask you, where is this money supposed to come from?"

It is within the competence and a responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to publicize data on the expenditures for the maintenance of the existing technical installations for protecting our state borders, to announce how many border guards the installations have replaced, and how many Bulgarian leva it would cost our already impoverished economy to remove them. The most important question is, however: Who is worried about the installations at our borders? Who is interested in their removal, and for what reason? It would be naive to think that this request is dictated by the wish to find jobs for the soldiers from the Internal Affairs Ministry who would fill the thinning ranks of the border guards. It is not very plausible to believe that the forces insisting on the removal of the border installations are motivated by such generous considerations. We should rather assume that we are facing their latest attempt at flirting with the idea of a "democratic" and unpunished crossing of the border ... by avoiding the checkpoints. Who knows—perhaps this is where the road to Europe begins?!...

New Socialist Party Announces Election Platform

AU0404205890 Sofia BTA in English 1901 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—According to the election platform, published here a day after the change of the name of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], the party of the working people which will build democratic socialism in Bulgaria is the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP).

The theory and practice of Stalinism are categorically condemned. The BSP declares itself to be for a union of the two great ideas: democracy and socialism.

The change of the name of the party is neither window-dressing nor giving up its one-hundred-year long history, but a clean break with "the dictatorship of the time before November 10, 1989, which was a dictatorship not only over the people but over the party as well."

The building of democratic socialism in Bulgaria needs the country's complete opening to Europe and its worthy participation in the construction of the common European home from the Atlantic to the Ural Mountains, it is said in the platform. At the same time the BSP declares itself to be for preserving the traditional ties with Russia and the USSR in all fields and for Bulgaria's continuing her membership in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, which will guarantee her national sovereignty and security while there are military blocs.

Any pretenses of any political forces for a privileged position pose a threat of the restoration of authoritarianism and the imposition of a new dictatorship, it is said in the platform. The BSP proposes a dialogue for the achievement of national consensus and cooperation of all political forces which are for the implementation of radical reforms in Bulgaria.

It was a great delusion to consider that socialism is incompatible with private property, it is said in the platform. The socialists declare themselves to be for an equality-based competition of the cooperative, state, municipal, stockholding and private forms of property in Bulgaria.

The BSP declares itself to be for the promotion of private enterprise in the economy, but by guaranteeing the social security of the workers and especially of the socially disadvantaged strata of the population; it is for a market economy combined with modern state control.

According to the BSP "the shock therapy" means mass unemployment, uncontrollable prices, stunning inflation and leakage of national income, that is why it is for an accelerated, but state-controlled transition to market economy.

The new land law should place the land in the hands of those who cultivate it and should create the conditions for the development of a modern and efficient agriculture based on different forms of property, it is stated in the platform.

The document pays special attention to the ethnic problem which is characterized as being one of the most dangerous for Bulgaria now, along with the threat of turning political confrontation into violence and with the wave of strikes in the country. The socialists declare themselves to be for equal rights and equal responsibility of all Bulgarian citizens, without any privileges on a religious, ethnical or political basis. The platform advocates freedom of consciousness and religion, the assertion of the Bulgarian language as the official language of the country, the inviolability of its territorial integrity and sovereignty and the banning of all organizations whose activity is aimed at fanning up or propagandizing ethnic or religious hatred.

The socialists call upon the Turkish-speaking and Muslim population for national reconciliation and national unity.

A peaceful transition to democracy, guaranteeing the rights and security of everybody, a radical change for the benefit of all are the major objects the BSP seeks to achieve. The BSP rejects violence as a method and renounces the unrealistic utopian models of social order.

United National Democratic Party Founded

AU0404115590 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] The Bulgarian National Democratic Party and the National-Democratic Union in Varna united under the name Bulgarian National Democratic Party [Bulgarska Natsionalna Demokraticheska Partiya]. The agreement was reached by the leaderships of the two parties. The

Union of Democratic Forces accepts and approves the Charter of the Bulgarian National Democratic Party.

Workers in Radiation Environment Unionize

AU0304190690 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 Mar 90 p 2

[Excerpts] Approximately 30,000 people in our country are working in an environment of ionized radiation. It is true that they are granted additional bonuses for their daily portion of fear from being exposed to radiation. Nevertheless, money cannot compensate for the dangerous working conditions, and the protection of general trade union interests can hardly cover the specific professional needs of hundreds of people. Is it sufficient to rely on the promises and efforts of political parties and state offices? The convincing "no" of the 192 representatives of 4,000 cancer specialists, physicists, surgeons, radiologists, and other workers in this branch was the occasion for establishing a new professional trade union of the people working in an ionized radiation environments on 24 March 1990. The seat of the union will be in Sofia. [passage omitted]

Mikahil Ganchev from the National Cancer Research Center was elected chairman of the union.

Independent Food Industry Workers Union Forms

AU0304190790 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 27 Mar 90 p 2

[Excerpts] The constituent congress of the Independent Trade Union of Food Industry Workers was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on 26 March. Delegates of 125,000 trade union members discussed and adopted the statute and platform of the new trade union, which was restored after 13 years during which it had merged with the Agricultural Workers' Union. [passage omitted]

Slavcho Petrov was elected chairman of the trade union.

Business Union To Support UDF in Elections

AU0404104090 Sofia BTA in English 0916 GMT 4 Apr 90

["The Say of First Bulgarian Businessmen"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—The 300,000 members of the Citizens Business Initiative Union are dubbed the first Bulgarian businessmen. They set up the organization to defend their interests.

"We stay in the way of those whose manifesto calls for the elimination of private property," says Mr Valentin Mollov, president of the union, in an interview for DEMOKRATSIYA. In his view the Bulgarians' sense of property and of free enterprise has become stunted. "Private business, if it has its hands untied, will be the first to help solve the acutest problems of the market," he says and pleads for an abrupt transition to a market economy. He believes that the term "shock therapy" is used deliberately by the pro-communist media in order to intimidate the people.

Commenting on the urgent measures taken by the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party], Mr Mollov says he fears that the transition to a market mechanism will be had at an exorbitant social price and that "it may well discredit the whole idea of a free market."

"My dearest wish is to see property in Bulgaria become the way it is enshrined in the French Constitution: sacred and inviolable," Mr Mollov says and criticizes the practice of means of production in Bulgaria "being owned by a partisan oligarchy."

The economic platform of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) [UDF] contains 95 per cent of the demands of the Citizens Business Initiative Union. The union's president calls on all its members to start raising funds for the SDS election campaign and to vote for the opposition in the forthcoming elections.

Socialist Children's Union Criticized

AU0404093290 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 2 Apr 90 p 4

[Sami Polikar commentary: "With SUC Against UDF?"]

[Text] Like every respectable organization, the Socialist Union of the Children [SUC] has its own platform, a public relations secretary, a treasurer-secretary, its own press office (handmade for the time being) with a chief editor and two assistants, besides all the other things that are required. The SUC will protect the political rights of its members, namely their right of access to information and to express their opinions, and so forth, through especially elected representatives. It will also collect membership fees. It will partially follow the example of the Bulgarian Democratic Youth and entirely follow the example of the Socialist Youth Union. It will cooperate with Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] primary party organizations in places of residence. The SUC is an organization of schoolchildren from fourth to eighth grade [10- to 15-years old], who are supporters of the BCP. In a special announcement, the SUC says that in accordance with Article 52, Paragraph 1 of the Constitution of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the organization is a legal and not a political organization, that it was not established by a political organization, but has spontaneously emerged at the initiative of children who are supporters of the BCP. Even before its constituent assembly (scheduled for 4 April 1990) the union has been provided with its own headquarters, namely a club on 56 Lenin Avenue in Sofia (situated in an apartment block for military personnel) where members of the organization's leadership are ready to provide information on working days. A telephone number was also announced....

Dear children, I do not know you, but I read your documents. To tell you, honestly, I am a little afraid to make your acquaintance. Dear children, may I ask you for a favor? Whenever you go skating, or ride your bikes in the public parks, whenever you do your homework in mathematics and literature, whenever you go to the discotheque, or to the cinema, please do not keep asking each other: "Are you for the BCP, or for the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF]?" Let your mothers and fathers discuss this question in their clubs and on public squares, let them win, or lose elections. You have still so much time for such things!

Government Steps Up Fight Against Crime

AU0304211390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The Council of Ministers Bureau has adopted a decision that sets out measures to intensify the fight against crime and violations of public order.

The document points out that the situation in the country requires a sharp activation of the work of the law protection and enforcement forces and organizations. It is necessary to improve the social protection of Ministry of Internal Affairs officers and to enhance their material and technical support.

A recommendation is made to the minister of internal affairs that, within the framework of the ministry's staff establishment, men should be transferred to the personnel for ensuring public order and security in Sofia and the other large towns.

Provision is included for material incentives for People's Militia officers directly engaged in the fight against crime, as well as in providing protection at mass, sporting, and other functions under conditions of an extended working day.

The Ministry of Finance, jointly with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is to specify the necessary additional vehicles and material and technical means and the ways in which these can be provided.

It recommended that leaders of companies and other economic organizations provide additional strict control in order to protect property against criminal encroachments.

An improvement in the education of students and schoolchildren in the law is also envisioned.

Foreign Currency Black Market Viewed

AU0304191090 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No. 14, 2 Apr 90 p 4

[Ivan Rachev article: "Vietnam Syndrome?"]

[Excerpts] Last spring I was required (for professional reasons) to enter the murky waters of underground business for the first time. My aim was to investigate the existence and future of the unofficial foreign currency market, as well as the channels by which the "black-market" dollar always appears in the Bitak area, in the garden behind the Arts Academy, or in the winding lanes surrounding the Novotel "Evropa."

I then discovered to my surprise (at least it was a surprise for me) that the money changers in general do not brutally deceive or rob the simpletons hungering for the Korekom "perquisites" because they sell at the latest exchange rates for the lev in Western Europe. I also established that the greater part of the foreign currency market (together with all its offshoots such as watches, jeans, gold, and so on) has long since been taken over by couriers, second buyers, and selling agents who had arrived in Bulgaria from Vietnam for other reasons, and that, with the chronic hunger for foreign currency and the denuded (or completely empty) shelves for clothing, the black market does not have enough space for everyone, so that the war to extend its perimeters has begun to be waged with the brutality and methods of the legendary American gangsters. [passage omitted]

Personal interest and available money are the two incentives that consolidate the business in contraband and foreign currency. It has been proven that if someone starts with an initial capital of 1,000 leva and makes a profit of 50 stotinki from every dollar he "turns over," after three-four months, in addition to getting his money back, he will find himself with a clear profit of 8,000 leva. However, when he starts from "zero," he will need a little more time in order to gain much more. Judge for yourself: One five-cubic-centimeter capsule of Analgin costs 14 stotinki in Bulgaria. In Hong Kong, however, the same capsule, sold to a private individual, commands a price of up to...three or four dollars. The "greenbacks" are then converted into watches, which sell in the Sofia flea market for 10-15 leva. A return of 200, 300 or a 1,000 percent—let the specialists give their opinion about this. However, let us continue.

—A Vietnamese woman lived illegally in Bulgaria for a whole three years without working anywhere, but this did not prevent her for a moment from being one of...the bosses.
—One of the recent cases uncovered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs offices was connected with three kilograms of Analgin extract, which abroad (under suitable conditions) can be converted into almost a truckload of capsules.
—Recently four Vietnamese were arrested near the Pioneers Palace with...6,000 electronic watches, worth up to 10 leva apiece, in their possession.
—Every day about 7,000 Vietnamese citizens are to be found within the city limits of Sofia. In addition, every day a further 2-3,000 "con artists" move unconcerned about the capital. These peoples are certainly registered as workers somewhere. Indeed, their names appear on the payroll lists.
—According to information in the possession of the Sofia City Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, about 500 Vietnamese citizen have no registered abode and no permanent place of work.

—The officials of the "Department for Fighting Organized Crime in Foreign Currency and Contraband" say a Vietnamese citizen is involved in every second shady deal in foreign currency or contraband. During the 1988-89 period, 300 Vietnamese were brought to trial, approximately one-half of them for economic crimes, while the remainder had committed serious criminal offenses: Nine were tried for murder and attempted murder, more than 25 for robbery and attempted robbery, and 124 for foreign currency and contraband offenses and for illegal trading. Every year, 15-20 large-scale operations and checks are carried out, but these mainly affect only the periphery.
—In 1988-89, 42 Vietnamese citizens were expelled from Bulgaria, but a further thousand, dismissed from their jobs under disciplinary procedures, continue to live in the country, despite the fact that they should leave it permanently.
—According to a report of the State and People's Control Committee to the Council of Ministers dated 18 October 1989, in addition to the Vietnamese, Yugoslavs, Turks, Greeks, Iranians, and Poles are also actively engaged in the underground business. However, taken overall, the Vietnamese colony is the largest and most homogeneous, and also arouses...the most concern.

I would not wish it to be wrongly understood that I am placing the entire blame on all the 22,000 Vietnamese citizens who are employed at the moment in Bulgaria. They include many honest people who have nothing in common (and cannot have anything in common) with the problems discussed in this article. However, I am writing these lines precisely because of them, and because of the traditionally good relations between Bulgaria and Vietnam. The reasons are these: First, there can be no secrets or hushed up irregularities between friends and conscientious partners, and second, in my personal view, the main thing that lies behind all this is our wrongly understood feelings of friendliness.

There is one further reason, which has appeared recently, namely the social and economic reality in which we live. The first unemployment offices have now appeared in Bulgaria, so have the first unemployed people; this trend will increasingly intensify in line with the pace of restructuring of our economy. More and more voices are heard voicing fundamental dissatisfaction with the presence of foreign workers in the country, and tension has gradually raised the "temperature." However, such pessimistic attitudes proved to be alien to the Labor Committee, according to whom from now on we will need the Vietnamese citizens, and from now on we should assess them at their true worth. Do you know why?

I was informed in deepest "secrecy" that the Vietnamese are working in jobs that a Bulgarian would refuse to take, no matter how many years he has been out of work. These jobs are in difficult sectors that are not attractive for the native Bulgarian, who has grown accustomed to having it easy. However, doesn't the second link in the entire chain of errors that has brought us face to face with the Vietnamese syndrome lie precisely here? Is it really normal to push someone into the painting shops of the Varna shipyard (or into some other enterprise where painting is carried out using highly toxic chemicals) and to tell him that you are giving him job training and bread in his hands, and then "provide" him with conditions a hundred times better to earn an "easy" living? I personally cannot understand this, but those who concluded the contracts 10 or so years ago must have known very well what they wanted, how long they wanted it for, and in return for what. Today, however, the times are different.

People's Militia Director on Increase in Crime

AU0304135790 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian No. 13, 26 Mar 90 p 4

[Interview with Colonel Khristo Velichkov, director of the People's Militia Directorate, by Chavdar Krumov; place and date not given: "The Law Stands Above Everything and Everyone"]

[Excerpts] [Krumov] In recent weeks, the criminal reports reveal a rise in the crime rate and an increase in serious crimes. The majority of our readers think that the reason for this escalation in crime lies in the release of about 4,000 prisoners in the New Year amnesty.

[Velichkov] There is no doubt that the crime rate has increased. The reasons may be grouped under several headings: weaknesses and shortcomings in the country's socioeconomic life and the cessation of the activity of an existing system (efficient to a greater or lesser extent) for crime prevention (consisting of organizations like the voluntary detachments, centers for education work at places of residence, crime prevention councils, and the various crime-fighting commissions), which in effect no longer functions. At the same time, the newly formed groups and organizations are still unable to find their proper place in such a complex task (a state task at that) as the campaign against crime.

[Krumov] If we wish to be precise, the newly created groups do not yet exist. The parties that are now being formed are interested in other issues, so that in the existing social vacuum it seems that only the People's Militia remains.

[Velichkov] This is true; the new parties have many organizational problems to solve. However, we must not delude ourselves into thinking that the militia is operating to the same extent and with the same strength as previously. The processes that are developing in society have affected us as well. They even started earlier than on 10 November 1989, when the oblast structures were created. This created many difficulties for the work of our units because it is difficult to establish contacts over a larger territory. Following this, the time came for the militia to be relieved of inappropriate activities and tasks, which were of high priority for other state offices and organizations. The self-managing municipalities, apart from taking a full part in the drafting of the country's laws, will also have to implement them. We

therefore need a municipal militia (as exists throughout the world), which is managed linearly by the municipal authorities, but functionally by us. [passage omitted]

[Krumov] The outflow of staff from the Ministry of Internal Affairs offices continues. How will you resolve this problem?

[Velichkov] I will not hide the fact that our people are in a certain state of confusion, which is quite natural. The Internal Ministry employees are citizens just like everyone else, that is, the problems existing in society also affect them. Last, but not least, there is the problem of certain attacks in the mass media against our offices, which look for only the negative side of our work. However, it is impossible to bear collective responsibility for the violations of the law by individuals. The responsibility is a personal one. Substantial changes are taking place in the composition of our cadres. Within the directorate, almost the entire leadership team is being replaced, down to chiefs of sections. A reluctance to join the militia organs is also apparent, not only in the ranks, but also in the officer corps. Even previously our public prestige was not so very high. The view has not yet disappeared that the militia is a repressive body. I categorically reject such a premise because the militia neither determines the penalties nor carries them out. [passage omitted]

[Krumov] Are you disturbed by the present chaos, and how are the People's Militia forces handling it?

[Velichkov] Elements of chaos are typical in the initial steps made by any new society. Crime is also increasing in the other countries of the Eastern bloc. However, everywhere the reasons are mainly socioeconomic ones. With the market economy, problems will immediately arise in connection with price rises, shortages of goods, and unemployment. A great polarization will occur in the distribution of material benefits. People who have more money will try to compensate for the lack of goods in the market in another, illegal way. We are already observing a merging between common and economic crime; the smuggling of goods and transfer of foreign currency are becoming increasingly involved with purely criminal phenomena, such as the settling of scores and even murders. Since last year there has been a considerable rise in theft and crimes in the public sector—cigarettes, coffee, juice- and coffee-making machines, all things that are used in the private trading establishments that are opening.

[Krumov] The National Assembly recently voted 10 million leva for the purpose of intensifying the campaign against criminal and economic offenses. This money is certainly not enough for we should not forget that, in order to ensure public order and respect for the law, the law enforcement forces must be sufficiently well provided for so that they do not need to seek other income by indirect means.

[Velichkov] It is the ministry's desire to resolve a number of issues in the most favorable way for society. Some of the technical equipment that was previously used by the State Security is being transferred to us, including certain highly efficient equipment which is used by the police in the West. We are trying to compensate for lack of manpower with more up-to-date and efficient equipment. Despite this, we still lack elementary equipment, such as cars; the limit imposed on them is too low, and our vehicle fleet is not in good condition. We also need video equipment and portable recorders. The automated systems that have been preserved in an organizational respect are completely obsolete, and the same is true of the equipment for comparing fingerprints. What we need is a general technical reequipment.

[Krumov] The increasing activity of private ownership in our economy will probably lead to the appearance of the crime "racket," which is already making itself acutely felt in the Soviet Union. Are you prepared to deal with this phenomenon?

[Velichkov] So far we have studied this process in the USSR in depth and also use the channels of Interpol in order to follow what is happening in the world. However, we will also have to think about covering this phenomenon in our legislation, because such crimes have not existed so far in Bulgaria.

[Krumov] At the beginning of the year, you were a mere chief of the criminal department. At the time I foresaw, if you recall, that you would be made a deputy director, but it turned out that I demoted you. You are already the director, but you continue to sit in your old office. Is this your style, or is there some other reason for this?

[Velichkov] We still do not have a chief of the criminal department, and therefore I am fulfilling this duty as well. I have no love for offices from the start, and what I will probably miss most is that I will probably be changed from a working chief into a pen-pushing one. [passage omitted]

[Krumov] What was your first decision as director of the People's Militia Directorate?

[Velichkov] That we will uncompromisingly apply the laws to all lawbreakers, without fear of attracting the resistance and disapproval of certain citizens. The people want order and security, and they will have it.

[Krumov] We will not forget this promise!

'Club of Repressed After 1945' Conference

AU0104200690 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] The First National Conference of the "Club of Repressed After 1945" took place in Plovdiv. In his speech, club Chairman Dimitur Bakalov reviewed its activity since its foundation in September 1989 and its joint activity with the parties and organizations of the Union of Democratic Forces.

The participants discussed and adopted a program and a charter of the organization. They pointed out that the main task of the club is to reveal and publish the truth about the illegal acts and repressions, committed by the totalitarian regime in the prisons and camps near Belene, Lovech, Pleven, and so forth.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Changes Name

AU0404124790 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Apr 90 p 1

[Editorial: "Farewell, 'DELO'! A New Newspaper Is Born"]

[Text] RABOTNICHESKO DELO is at the end of its journey through time. After 63 years full of heroic and tragic moments in which the newspaper was an integral part of the life of our nation and party, the newspaper passes the baton to a brother. According to a proposal made by the Editorial Board to the Supreme Party Council, the new daily, heir to the present party paper, will be called DUMA [Word]. The Editorial Board believes that the Supreme Party Council will adopt the proposal and starting 4 April DUMA will begin its difficult but noble journey.

DUMA will be the newspaper of the Bulgarian Socialist Party.

DUMA will be the voice of our time, of the new elements, democracy, and humanism.

DUMA will argue, criticize, and seek the truth.

DUMA will struggle for the public's well-being and social justice.

DUMA will have one love—Bulgaria—and one faith—progress.

DUMA will be a newspaper for all and of all.

On 4 April, hundreds of thousands of people will read the new daily DUMA for the first time .

The Editorial Board is confident that they will find in the newspaper their old love and new hope.

Dear readers, look for DUMA! You will find the newspaper to be a modern tribune of free speech, freed of the memories of the past. It will be a voice that will objectively inform you and help you in complicated moments, a voice of confidence.

In 24 hours you will read DUMA!

It is your newspaper, your word.

Daily Newspaper Seeks Independence

AU0204185990 Sofia BTA in English 1546 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)—The staff of the NARODNA MLADEZH daily today decided that the newspaper should be a national daily of all young Bulgarians. The Presidency of the Bulgarian Democratic Youth (the successor of the Dimitrov Young Communist League) has accused the editorial board that the newspaper does not fulfill its tasks as a publication of the organization.

Mr Rosen Karadimov, president of the Bulgarian Democratic Youth, denied that the presidency was totalitarianist [word as received]. He said that the Bulgarian democratic youth leadership will have to decide on the publication of a periodical of its own but will not be able to maintain two newspapers.

Sofia City Council Plans To Publish Weekly

AU0304190890 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 90 p 2

[Excerpt] SOFIYSKO UTRO ["Sofia Morning"]—this may be the name of the new weekly that the Sofia City People's Council intends to publish. The publication's nature and name will be discussed at the forthcoming City Council meeting on 5 April. The preliminary ideas are for it to be a 40-page tabloid with an orientation rising above party interests. The subject matter of the new weekly may be summarized as Sofia, the Sofianite, and the Sofian family. Advertisements will be widely featured in the newspaper.

At its 26 March session, Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee agreed for negotiations to be started with the Robert Maxwell Group in the UK on forming a limited publishing company to print the new weekly, publish books, and engage in other activities in the cultural field. [passage omitted]

TRUD Protests Circulation Restrictions

AU0504090390 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 2 Apr 90 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "TRUD Protests"]

[Excerpts] On 30 March, RABOTNICHESKO DELO reported the current circulation of our major newspapers. One notes the increased circulation of DEMOKRATSIYA, whose supporters obtained the right to unlimited subscription for the second quarter of the year. Such a favor is meeting with resistance for at least two reasons: First, the newspaper is a new one, and its appeal is yet to be clarified. Second, when the annual subscription campaign was launched in the fall of 1989 neither DEMOKRATSIYA nor the Union of Democratic Forces existed. Other newspapers are also seeking their place in our public life. The competition in this area has become rather acute.

However, the problem of the newspapers' circulation did not arise after 10 November. Long before this date the administrative-centralist approach in determining the newspapers' circulation firmly established itself in our social practice, and TRUD was its main victim. In its report, while describing the circulation of TRUD and KOOPERATIVNO SELO, RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote: "In the general classification the circulation of TRUD and KOOPERATIVNO SELO is beaten by the weeklies POGLED and STURSHEL, which have a circulation of 422,515 and 382,064, respectively." Well, there is nothing we could say. "Beaten" is used correctly. However, the factor responsible for this is neither POGLED nor STURSHEL, but a rather higher authority.

TRUD has been beaten for many years and rather well by the administrative-command system. The readers sought TRUD because of its critical articles and the defense of people who have been wronged. However, precisely because of this TRUD's circulation was literally restricted. Specific quantities were set and it was strictly forbidden to exceed them. For example, labor collectives and trade union organizations of about 1,000 members, used to receive five to six issues of the newspapers. Already during the first days of the subscription campaign, the post office stations used to post signs "we are not accepting subscriptions for TRUD because the quota has been exhausted." Every year the Editorial Board was flooded by protest letters from subscribers of long standing, who could not renew their subscriptions. At the same time, our protests at various meetings, as well as our written reports to the former ideological leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee remained unanswered. [passage omitted]

TRUD's circulation is now 286,000 issues. Some 237,000 are taken by subscribers; the other issues are sold on the street. The demands and complaints of almost all trade union organizations related to increasing the newspaper's circulation are continuing. [passage omitted]

There is only one solution: On 1 September, when the subscription campaign for 1991 will start, all Bulgarian newspapers and magazines should be allowed free circulation. Then it will become clear what newspapers are sought and what their circulation should be. Some newspapers will increase their circulation; others will decrease it. It will become clear what quantity of newsprint is needed. It would not be much higher than at present. This will certainly require many dollars, but the state is obliged to provide them in the interest of the freedom of the press. Such freedom is unthinkable without free circulation. [passage omitted]

Thus, on behalf of the hundreds of its readers and especially on behalf of those 100,000 or 200,000 (we do not precisely know how many they are), who are potential readers but cannot obtain the newspaper, TRUD categorically demands that it finally is allowed to increase its circulation. [passage omitted]

Ethnic Leaders Discuss Nationality Issue

AU0504092690 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 2 Apr 90 pp 1,3

[Report by Senior Lieutenant Krasen Kostov: "Fragile Balance"]

[Text] "Rodolyubie" Rhodopes Union Chairman Branko Davidov; Dimitur Arnaudov, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of National Interests; and Medi Doganov, chairman of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms, participated in the second part of the "Television Press Center," which took place on 31 March at Sofia's "Moscow" Park Hotel. The discussion focused on the position of the three movements in the forthcoming elections, opposition to possible attempts to speculate with the nationality issue in the election campaign, national consensus, and the defense of national interests.

The issue of guarantees was justifiably placed in the center of the discussion. The position was expressed that the unilateral obligations assumed by the three movements are insufficient in the effort to prevent speculations with the ethnic and religious awareness of voters by the political forces. This fact was confirmed by the roundtable's silence in connection with the joint declaration submitted by the three movements.

Indeed, what does this silence mean—disrespect for the movements or unwillingness to become involved in the nationality issue by taking a stand in the election campaign? The issue is very serious, especially against the background of the ethnic hostility and infighting that has erupted in certain East European countries. The outcome of such conflicts is clear to all. Then?

The national interests are common to all Bulgarian citizens. One of those interests is Bulgaria's security and sovereignty. There are many ways of encroaching upon those interests, but there is only one way of defending them. NARODNA ARMIYA asked the leaders of the three movements whether they, personally, and their supporters are prepared, if the need arises, to don military uniform and defend our country's sovereignty and national interests with weapons in their hands, regardless of their ethnic and religious awareness, and regardless of the fact of who the aggressor is. This is what they answered:

Branko Davidov: "The united and integral Bulgarian population of the Rhodopes has always shown its adherence and belonging to the Bulgarian nation. God forbid that we should be fighting with weapons in our hands! However, if worse comes to worst, one will fight for the clan and motherland. People have died along the River Drava regardless of their names. We have proved it and if necessary, we will prove it again. We have only one motherland."

Medi Doganov: "Bulgaria is our common motherland and we are Bulgarian citizens. I see no sense in this question. It is only natural that we will defend our motherland."

Dimitur Arnaudov: "I am satisfied with Mr. Doganov's reply. Let us hope it would not be necessary. However, if necessary, I hope that he and I will be in the same trench."

Bulgaria is our common motherland. Petty politicking is as dangerous as ethnic infighting. Elections are around the corner. The fragile balance that now exists will inevitably be destroyed. However, it is an open question where the scale will tip—toward politicking or toward national consensus? This depends on all of us.

Turkish Leader Discusses Issues

AU0304130390 Sofia POGLED in Bulgarian Issue No. 13, 26 Mar 90 pp 1,10

[Report on interview with Medi Doganov, leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms of Turks in Bulgaria, by Angelina Petrova; place and date not given: "The Neighborhood Door Is Ajar"]

[Excerpts] [Petrova] The man who organized from a Pazardzhik prison the May 1989 events in northeastern Bulgaria is now the leader of the Movement for Rights and Freedoms. Both the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] have to reckon with him—not only because the members of his organization number over 100,000....

In talking to journalists, however, Medi Doganov refused to assume responsibility for having organized the living chain of Muslims in front of the National Assembly that took place on 4 March 1990. [Over 20,000 Muslims from various parts of the country demonstrated on that day while the National Assembly discussed and adopted the new law on Bulgarian citizens' names.] He explained that the demonstration took place either because the instruction on calling it off had not reached the participants or because of the subversive activities of UDF representatives. Do you have any reason to believe that the UDF is trying to obstruct the coordination of relations between the Movement for Rights and Freedoms and the All-National Committee for the Defense of National Interests?

[Doganov] Yes, I have such reasons. The coordination, or the opportunity of coordination between our two basically opposed social forces means that we should eliminate the UDF, which is trying to play the role of a coordinating factor. We declared that any mediators either from the BCP or from the UDF are unnecessary. This is so because you can imagine that if a critical situation should arise either in the Velingrad or Kurdzhali area, and they should march against us, or we against them, who would help us, the UDF, perhaps? This is preposterous! How did the UDF help us on the night when 20,000 members of our movement gathered around the National Assembly? UDF members simply joined them and whispered slogans to them that our people automatically chanted.

[Petrova] Do you have a clear idea of the UDF platform?

[Doganov] I have no clear idea about it despite the fact that I am an ideologue and theoretician by profession. If this is a platform at all, then it is a sort of Bulgarian variety of platform and of democracy. We always have some Bulgarian variety for any process whatsoever. This shows that we belong to the species Homo Balkanicus. The Balkan man always assimilates things in his own way and complicates them in his own manner. This is why he is always lagging behind world standards in political life. I notice that in meetings with world-known figures, individuals who have asserted themselves as leaders in our country on the basis of some kind of "street democracy" are unable to communicate with such figures on an equal basis. [passage omitted]

[Petrova] Medi Doganov is 35 years old. He is a candidate of philosophical sciences. He was a scientific fellow at the Philosophy Institute up to June 1986, when he was arrested, and was later sentenced to 10 years in prison on the basis of Article 109 of the Constitution, and in connection with Articles 108 and 107, being accused of being the organizer and leader of an antistate organization.

[Doganov] This organization actually was the present Movement for Rights and Freedoms. We started it in April-May 1985 as a counteraction against the attempt to assimilate the Turks in Bulgaria. I am talking of an attempt, because today I am entitled to such retrospective evaluations. We adopted a programmatic declaration in which our requests were submitted as an alternative option. We insisted on our basic rights and freedoms contained in the UN Declaration and especially in the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. Considering that we could not enjoy such rigths here in Bulgaria, we wanted a just agreement to be signed betwween Bulgarian and Turkey for the settlement of the emigration problem once and for all. Our organization was trying to make the attempt of assimilation and everything that was going on in Bulgaria accessible to the international public through various channels.

[Petrova] Nevertheless, I am absolutely sure that the information published by Amnesty International about 200 people being killed is incorrect.

[Doganov] Yes, it is. Naturally, some people took advantage of the situation at that time, and we know that journalists are always eager for news, even if the facts are unconfirmed and do not correspond to the truth. There was a considerable information gap because the Bulgarian Government claimed that the change of names was a voluntary and spontaneous action.

[Petrova] The activities of Medi Doganov's organization, which numbered approximately 200 members, were pursued for nearly a year. It was disbanded on 6

June 1986. Doganov was arrested on 12 June 1986. He spent six months and 15 days in the Main Investigation Department on "Razvigor" Street in Sofia, followed by nine months in the Sofia prison, Department No.7, First Unit.

[Doganov] I was in the "death cell," most of the time in solitary confinement, being considered particularly dangerous. Anton Ivanov, the partisan, and the poet Vaptsarov used to be detained there....Some things cannot be easily described, words are just incapable of expressing such feelings. As a philosopher, who deals with the relationship between language, thoughts, and cognition, I know that it is impossible to relate some experiences, such as total isolation from the outside world.

[Petrova] In order to prevent the trial taking place in Sofia, the 18 defendants, members of Doganov's organization, were distributed among the Varna, Tolbukhin, and Shumen courts of justice. After the verdict, Doganov was sent to Stara Zagora prison.

[Doganov] I spent exactly three months there. However, when they discovered how quickly we got organized (approximately 150-160 people sentenced in connection with the "national revival process" were detained in that prison), I was transferred to the Pazardzhik penitentiary. There I lived among Gypsies who were hardened criminals sentenced for murder, rape, and robbery. Some of them had been sentenced 10-12 times. Some of them had spent 15 years in prison. [passage omitted]

[Petrova] Medi Doganov actually turned the prisons into his headquarters. From there he prepared the May 1989 events in northeastern Bulgaria.

[Doganov] After the Vienna document was published, we decided to hold hunger strikes, sit-ins, demonstrations, and rallies all over the country at which Turks should submit the same requests. All these actions were supposed to start on 25 May 1989, five days before the opening of the Paris Human Rights Conference. In some places, however, the actions took place four to five days prior to this date. During the events in Kaolinovo and Todor Ikonomovo, we lost seven people who were killed, while 43 were wounded. At that time, they shot to kill. The opening of the border with Turkey at the beginning of June was as result of this tension. If Zhivkov had not opened the border, it would have been a disaster....Our five basic demands were the following: Freedom of names, language, religious rights and freedoms, amnesty for all political prisoners, and the right to emigrate to Turkey for all those who wished to do so. This was the first time that slogans against Zhivkov, against the BCP, and against the totalitarian system had appeared. Therefore the "fighters" who are boasting about their exploits, now, after 10 November 1989, forget that real fighters against the totalitarian regime truly existed and that human lives were sacrificed for the cause long before 10 November 1989.

[Petrova] Medi Doganov was the chief defendant in the investigation into the events of May 1989.

[Doganov] I was again detained at the Chief Investigation Department in solitary confinement for about a month and a half. Things were clarified, but there was the great danger that I might have to stand trial again. If this should have happened, civil war might have erupted in Bulgaria.

[Petrova] On 22 December 1989, Medi Doganov was released under amnesty, together with the other members of his organizations who had been sentenced. The Movement for Rights and Freedoms was established on 4 January 1990 as a legal organization. It has over 100,000 members today.

How would you explain that fact that, unlike Emil Koshlukov and Yanko Yankov, for example, the prison has not influenced your behavior?

[Doganov] It is a question of character. I am a basically peaceful and self-controlled person. [passage omitted]

[Petrova] What is your opinion on Aleskandur Lilov?

[Doganov] I know Lilov's stand on the "national revival process," long before 1984. He read a report at the BCP February Plenum in 1974, in which he submitted a critical analysis on the events related to the forced assimiliation of the Pomaks. He mentioned outrages and excesses committed "in some places" where the voluntary principle in connection with changing names was allegedly violated. As a matter of fact, the assimilation was not voluntary in any place whatsoever, neither at that time, nor in 1984, nor at the beginning of 1985. In December 1989, Lilov was again "assigned the honorable task" of reporting on the events of 1984-85. Naturally, he expressed the same views, except that this time he referred to the "Turkish-speaking population." We are simply ethnic Turks, and no matter what they prefer to call us, we will impose our terminology in the long run. However, it does not do the Communists any honor to distort these realities by using terms that have a different connotation. They are presumably afraid to tell the whole truth and to call things by their proper names, because all crimes related to the nationality issue, especially following 1956, are connected with the BCP. This was a vicious policy, prone to violence, which could only be defined as violent. [passage omitted]

[Petrova] Do you think that a lasting peaceful coexistence between Muslims and Christians is possible?

[Doganov] This is one of the main questions about which our movement is concerned. The basic principle is that we have always lived in peace together. There have been conflicts in certain periods, but they were always caused by the interference of the central authorities. Muslims and Christians have always lived according to the principles of coexistence among neighbors. Prior to 1984, no reason for confrontation existed, no one raised the question about the existence of Turks in Bulgaria; their existence was a priori accepted. However, you can see for yourself the great damage caused by five years of

"national revival" policy. [passage omitted] I am convinced that Bulgaria is our motherland. We are Bulgarian citizens; we share common, fundamental interests, but we must build a common system of values. [passage omitted]

[Petrova] You certainly cannot claim that the lines of people waiting for visas in front of the Turkish Embassy in Sofia will vanish as soon as the law on names has come into force? It is well known that the number of those wishing to emigrate to Turkey under the emigration treaty during the 1968-78 period was the same as it was after the opening of the border in June 1989?

[Doganov] The question of names is by no means our basic problem, although it plays an important role in our comprehensive system of values. Our social self-confidence is the first basic problem in this respect. [passage omitted] I think that in a future, really democratic Bulgaria, guarantees for equal social rights should exist and, hence, the emigration psychosis will vanish by itself. [passage omitted]

National Turks Establish Political Party

NC3003145990 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 29 Mar 90 p 11

[Text] Sofia—A political party has reportedly been established in Bulgaria to defend the rights of nearly 900,000 Muslim Turks there. The new party has been named the "Movement for Rights and Freedom" [haklar ve ozgurluk icin hareket]. It will take part in the first free elections in Bulgaria in June. Nadi Doganov, 35, who is the founder, said that the new party already has 100,000 members.

Israeli Deputy Foreign Minister Holds Talks

AU0304200890 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Binyamin Netanyahu, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Israel, paid a visit to this country. He held talks in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Economic Relations.

Mr. Binyamin Netanyahu was received by Foreign Minister Boyko Dimitrov. At the meetings and talks, issues were defined more precisely in connection with the restoration of diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Israel.

EEC Spokesman Views Agreement, Relations

AU0404170690 Sofia BTA in English 1532 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Brussels, April 4 (BTA correspondent)—Last night Bulgaria and the European Community signed an agreement that envisages extensive measures for the liberalization of bilateral exchange, facilitation and stimulation of commercial transactions, investments and cooperation in many fields, a spokesman for the EC Commission said today at a meeting with journalists.

The spokesman pointed out that with the signature of the agreement the process of normalization of the relations between the Common Market and the East European countries can be considered completed.

"In a short time the relations between the European Community and the central and Eastern Europe made a considerable progress. The agreements reached are an important element of the sweeping historical changes which are under way in Europe. They open a lot of good prospects for the future of our continent which is called upon to become united again," the spokesman said.

According to another spokesman, after the European Community signs agreements with all East European countries, which should be done this summer at the latest, "the community could proceed to a second stage in its relations with these countries and conclude with them association agreements, the contents and exact range of which are now being defined."

Seminar on Trade With Norway Held in Sofia

AU0404171390 Sofia BTA in English 1658 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)—A Bulgaro-Norwegian seminar was held here today. Dr. Gisle Larssen, the leader of the Norwegian consultancy company Best, told a BTA reporter: "Best is studying the possibility of setting up a joint Bulgaro-Norwegian consultancy firm which would contribute to the establishment of lasting trade relations between companies of the two countries. Through the consultancy company we could offer consultations to Bulgarian managers and help for the breakthrough of competitive Bulgarian products in the Scandinavian market."

Italian Foreign Minister on BCP's New Name

AU0404191990 Sofia BTA in English 1744 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA correspondent)—In a short interview given specially for the BTA, Mr. Gianni de Michelis, minister of foreign affairs of Italy and activist of the Italian Socialist Party, assessed the change of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] into the Bulgarian Socialist Party as an undoubtedly positive fact of great importance. I believe it does not mean only a change of window-dressing, he said. I know very well the leadership of the new Bulgarian Socialist Party and I can state that they sincerely desire to draw a lesson from history and turn a new page in the development of the left forces in Bulgaria, Mr. Michelis said. We can only hail such a prospect. For a long time I have supported the idea of promoting the dialogue of the socialist and social democratic parties of Western Europe with all the left forces in Eastern Europe which identify themselves with socialism. In this sense I hope that besides with our

official conferer—the Bulgarian Social Democratic party, we will establish useful contacts with the new Socialist Party, too. We will probably discuss these questions with my colleague Mr. Boyko Dimitrov during his forthcoming visit to Italy, the Italian foreign minister said.

The failure of totalitarian communism in the East European countries as an experiment to build socialism resulted in a political drive towards the centre and to the right. I think this is dangerous, and not only because I am a socialist. In principle the left forces have made the greatest contribution to the present integration processes in Europe and it is just unpleasant to find that somebody else is going to take the lead in the practical implementation of these ideals. If the assertion of this backward trend comes from the East, the situation would be rather confusing, Mr. de Michelis stated.

He also said that all socialist and social democratic parties and left forces both in the East and the West should exert every possible effort to achieve all-European integration and should embrace unselfishly and with all their hearts the implementation of this idea. He said that they should not be on the defensive, that the banner of integration should not be left in the hands of the right wing and, in particular, in the hands of the Christian Democratic parties, because otherwise they may, as it happened in the GDR, grab the banner and make use of the victory in the very first elections.

Komarek on Cooperation With U.S. Firms

AU0504091290 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 31 Mar 90 p 4

["(kz)"-signed report: "Successful Negotiations in the United States"]

[Text] At a 30 March news conference, federal First Deputy Premier V. Komarek spoke about the specific negotiations that he held with representatives of U.S. firms and banks about the possibility of attracting American capital.

He said, among other things, that their interest in investing in and in cooperating with Czechoslovakia has been confirmed. They consider our economy to be a viable one and they appreciate our workers' high qualifications, including their ability to improvise. At the same time, however, some banks still remember losing their capital in Latin America. They fear that their East European "anabasis" might end in a similar way. That is why it was necessary to talk to the institutions established to protect and insure American investments and capital in foreign countries. American business is waiting for our laws on private enterprise, on joint stock companies, on state enterprise, and for our privatization measures.

V. Komarek also drew attention to his discussions with New York's City Bank and Manhattan Bank representatives. The two banks are considering opening a branch in our country and investing here. The General Electric company is interested in cooperating with the Skoda Plzen enterprise in the production of equipment for modern power plants that use steam-and-gas cycles. The Westinghouse company intends to cooperate with the Skoda enterprise in producing equipment for nuclear plants. American firms are also interested in the fast and comprehensive modernization of our telephone and information network. All the negotiations were held in a spirit of absolute equality.

In order to cooperate with American firms, it will be necessary for the management to be made up of the best people in our enterprises. This management should have a clear idea about the kind of production programs they want to adopt. It is important that people in the enterprise understand that they have to be versatile and adaptable to their partners needs and that they should be able to face the situation and accept risks. On the subject of relations between Czechs and Slovaks, V. Komarek said, among other things, that this is a sensitive issue. He believes, however, that nationalistic passions will not spill into the economy. He also said that he had not seen a report on the invitation to General Pinochet to visit Czechoslovakia.

Trade Minister on Economic Talks With Soviets

LD0404231190 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Much has been written and said about our economy's links with the Soviet economy and about the problems which would appear to have arisen only lately. Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, returned from Moscow overnight. So question number one—oil:

[Begin recording] [Barcak] We discussed and agreed that while they are confirming the delivery as first promised at the full level of 16.6 million tonnes, in the first quarter they delivered 300,000 tonnes more than the whole of the shortfall was supposed to be. This means that the shortfall was only about 500,000 tonnes [as heard]. By the end of the first half of the year we expect a further evening out of this timetable and we expect that by the end of the year the complete ammount will be delivered.

[Reporter] What were the other topics discussed?

[Barcak] Much more important was the discussion on the transition to freely convertible currency and the actual world prices from 1 January 1991. This Soviet requirement was heard before Sofia and was conditional to a transition to market conditions. We agreed that in a very short time we will discuss the transition to freely convertible currencies for 1991 and other years in four working groups. One working group will work on recalculating goods exchange. Another, from the Minstry of Finance, will work on financial questions. The CSSR State Bank will prepare an interbank agreement on the leveling out of marginal credit, and the fourth group will be recalculating our investment projects in the USSR.

[Reporter] It is said that the CSSR has assets of about or more than 1 billion rubles in its trade with the USSR today. How will these assets be dealt with in connection with the recalculation to freely convertible currency?

[Barcak] Toward the end of the year the assests will be almost 3 billion [currency not specified]. Last year the government entered into a government agreement on credit which naturally assumed repayment in rubles. After a transition to convertible currency it will be necessary to recalculate these assets. We arrived at what I would describe as not very close positions which must be specified and this is why we will meet again with Minister Katushev in the second half of April to clarify this conversion. Within the framework of the conversion must be a conversion from rubles to dollars.

[Reporter] Will such a transaction be favorable for us?

[Barcak] Well, I hope so and within the framework of these talks we will succeed in agreeing to conditions favorable for us. However, if you are thinking of the transition to convertible currency after 1 January, it will be favorable if our production enterprises are successfull in adjusting their products to the needs of the Soviet market because in the future Soviet enterprises and our own enterprises will be able to choose whether they will

be buying with convertible currency in our country or somewhere else. This is the other side of the coin.

[Reporter] So we must not lose any time.

[Barcak] The most important thing now for all enterprises and for all our suppliers and customers is to immediately begin price negotiations on the basis of documented world prices, and to come down to discussion of prices of deliveries from 1 January 1991 in convertible currency which will not be included in the hard currency standard. However, we will probably have a special sytem for it. [end recording]

Dienstbier Discusses 'European Security'

LD0404141990 Prague CTK in English 1233 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Excerpt] London April 4 (CTK correspondent)—[passage omitted] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said that the proposed security commission in Europe should have two chambers—a political and a military. The military chamber should be subordinated to the political. They would discuss and solve everything included in the term "European security" at the level of ministers. The two military blocs—NATO and the Warsaw Treaty would continue to exist but would lose its significance in the gradual and natural development. In the second stage of the development the United States of Europe would be created. The third phase should be the creation of a confederation of European states, Jiri Dienstbier told the press conference.

Answering the question if Czechoslovakia's membership of the Warsaw Treaty is not an impediment for its interest in closer cooperation with Western European political and economic organizations, he said he does not think so. Czechoslovakia does not search for ways towards quicker dissolution of NATO and does not yet withdraw from the Warsaw Treaty. After the fundamental changes in Eastern Europe this pact is not any more a guarantor of the Stalinist regime. The plurality of opinions in the Warsaw Treaty is advantageous and its existence can serve the disarmament discussions, the minister pointed out.

Dealing with Czechoslovakia's stand on the modernization of nuclear NATO weapons the minister said that the West must decide this by itself. Answering a question concerning spies in Czechoslovakia's representatives bodies abroad he said that a number of persons have been already recalled and that deep changes are being carried out. He stressed that Czechoslovakia does not export the Semtex explosive any more.

Political discussions with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd were extraordinarily beneficial, Jiri Dienstbier said and described them as the beginning of a dialogue both on bilateral relations and on all-European problems.

Council of Europe Accelerating Membership Process

LD0404220590 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Consultations ended today in Prague between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the secretariat of the Council of Europe on legal aspects of Czechoslovakia's involvement in the activity of that international organization. The participants agreed on further steps aimed at gradually involving Czechoslovakia in specific programs being implemented by the Council of Europe, and at obtaining the status of special guest for the Federal Assembly at parliamentary assemblies of the council. They also agreed on steps to speed up Czechoslovakia's acceptance as a regular member of the Council of Europe.

New Zealand Minister Holds Prague Meetings

LD0404193590 Prague CTK in English 1623 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Prague April 4 (CTK)—New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs, Overseas Trade and Marketing Michael Kenneth Moore met with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier at the close of his two-day visit to Czechoslovakia today.

The ministers agreed that cooperation between the two countries can be expanded in particular in livestock production, breeding and forestry.

Informing his partner of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy objectives, Jiri Dienstbier stressed his country wants to establish a balanced system of political, economic and cultural contacts with all countries and regions. Fitting within this context is also the visit by Michael K. Moore, described by the two ministers as successful.

At his meeting with Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Hromadka, Minister Moore informed him of suggestions for bilateral cooperation in the sphere of modern technologies for environmental protection, which arose from his talks with Czechoslovak officials.

As early as at the beginning of December last year, New Zealand promptly reacted to changes in Czechoslovakia and lifted all restrictions and customs barriers on Czechoslovak exports. Talks on simplifying visa duties and on establishing consulates that would facilitate direct contact between the people of the two countries should now follow.

Earlier in the day, Minister Moore met with Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak to review bilateral trade relations. They stated that in spite of the considerable geographical distance between the two countries, possibilities exist for expanding economic contacts, including cooperation in agriculture, the food industry,and technologies for these branches.

Comments on Business Contacts

LD0404193890 Prague CTK in English 1720 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Prague April 4 (CTK)—New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Michael Kenneth Moore told newsmen here today that his country's mission did not pay attention only to foreign policy but that it also included 50 business people who were interested in opportunities both ways.

He said that bilateral contacts should not be left only to politicians but that they should develop also in business, sport, culture. It is necessary to build up a network of contacts, he added.

Minister Moore has already visited Poland, the GDR and is leaving Czechoslovakia tonight for Budapest. He stessed that the current visit was the first by a New Zealand foreign minister ever paid to Czechoslovakia and that he was satisfied with its results.

The minister also expressed satisfaction with exchanges of views on political topics. According to him, economic cooperation will also develop. The volume of the two countries' trade has so far been low, involving mainly imports of wool to Czechoslovakia. New Zealand, however, has much to offer from its high-quality livestock production, mainly as regards its ecological aspects, Minister Moore stated.

Ends Official Visit

LD0404215390 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Prague April 4 (CTK)—New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade Michael Kenneth Moore ended his official visit to Czechoslovakia and left for Budapest today.

Before departure Minister Moore was received by the Czechoslovak President's Foreign Affairs Adviser Alexander Vondra to discuss development of bilateral relations, particularly in the sphere of agriculture and environmental protection.

Havel Congratulates Bulgaria's Mladenov

LD0404122190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] President of the Republic Vaclav Havel today [4 April] sent a telegram of congratulations to Petur Mladenov on his election as president of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Czech, Slovak Newspapers Detail Name Controversy

AU0404113590

[Editorial Report] Czech and Slovak newspapers of 31 March and 2 April publish commentaries as well as statements by political parties, public organizations, and individuals on the new name of Czechoslovakia approved by the Federal Assembly last week. All these commentaries and statements (both Czech and Slovak) are critical of the newly approved name (In Czech, Czechoslovak Federative Republic; in Slovak, Czecho-Slovak Federative Republic), many of them expressing concern that the parliament's decision will split Czechs and Slovaks, rather than unite them. Some authors also present proposals for alternative names which, in the authors' opinion, would be more likely to satisfy both Czechs and Slovaks.

Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 31 March on page 2 carries a 350-word commentary by Radovan Muska entitled "Compromise—What Shall We Do With It?" Muska says that the compromise arrived at by the Federal Assembly on 29 March at night arouses "mixed feelings" and leaves a "bitter after taste" because it is likely to "contribute to a split between the Czechs and Slovaks rather than to their unification." Muska fears that "the 'dispute over the hyphen' will spill from parliament to the streets and arouse emotions that will be hard to control" and that "some adventurers will use it as an opportunity to gain doubtful political capital." The author views the dispute over the country's new name as the Czechs' and Slovaks' "first lesson in democracy" and argues that, if they do not master this lesson, they have no right to be part of the "free world."

Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 31 March on page 3 carries a 600-word commentary by Bohus Lenicky and Stefan Hrcka entitled "Just a Linguistic Problem?" The commentators state that the Federal Assembly's compromise—having two names for one republic—should be entered in the Guiness Book of Records. They criticize the presentation of the problem as a linguistic one, saying that "this is only good for bypassing the fundamental problem which was to be solved by the hyphen in the name of the state—the solution of the relationship between two equal nations, two republics." The authors also ponder the implications of the decision, suggesting that—because all international agreements and official documents require the use of both names, the Czech and Slovak one—Czechoslovakia will be concluding trilateral rather than bilateral agreements. They fear that the decision on the new name will generate other complications as well, such as a debate on "whether it is the Czechoslovak Army or the Czecho-Slovak Army." To show the absurdity of the Federal Assembly's decision, the authors suggest "with bitter irony" that the Czechs and Slovaks should also have their separate symbols and emblems for their common state.

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 31 March on page 1 carries a 500-word Jana Martinkova commentary entitled "The Dispute Over the Hyphen Laid Bare a Pause in Relations." The author describes the decision on the country's new name as a "dubious compromise" and a "pseudo-solution" which only "dodges the problem." She fears that it "neither saved the honor of parliament, nor the reputation of our republic in the world." The

SMENA commentator asserts that the parliament's decision "is not and cannot be a permanent solution. It may have prevented for some time the eruption of a parliamentary crisis, but it has not prevented the outburst of passions, which can only be stepped up in the preelection campaign."

Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 31 March on page 1 carries a 400-word Eva Trancikova commentary entitled "What Are We Called, In Fact?" It states that "the seemingly Solomonic decision of parliament on the name of the republic has nothing in common with Solomon's wisdom. Rather, it is guided by the ethically immoral dictum—to have one's cake and eat it, too." Trancikova wonders why the Czechs object to the hyphen in the name of the republic, which is "already logically explained in the Pittsburgh agreement [on the establishment of independent Czechoslovakia in 1918]," and criticizes their "clinging to the tradition of an inadequate name of the country" as "cowardly and highly unreasonable." In conclusion, the author expresses the hope that, "even though it is not dignified to change decisions overnight," the Federal Assembly will revise its decision and enact a name which "corresponds to facts and national feelings."

Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 2 April on page 1 carries a 250- word statement issued by the Committee of the Slovak National Heritage Foundation [Matica Slovenska] at its meeting in Bratislava on 31 March. The statement describes the result of the Federal Assembly's vote on the name of the republic as "unacceptable" and expresses understanding for the "justified wave of resistance" which it triggered in Slovakia. The statement proposes to the supreme legislative body the name Czech and Slovak Republic [Ceska a Slovenska Republika] as a "far more adequate" new name for the country. According to the Slovak National Heritage Foundation, this name "expresses best the fact of our qualitatively new authentic coexistence" and has the additional advantage of sounding the same in both Czech and Slovak. Moreover, the traditional abbreviation for the country, CSR, could be retained.

A similar statement, issued by the Coordinating Committee of the Stur Society, is published by Bratislava SMENA in Slovak on 2 April, on pages 2 and 3. The 250-word statement endorses the proposal of the Slovak National Heritage Foundation, arguing that it is acceptable for both Czechs and Slovaks.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 2 April on page 2 carries a 600-word commentary by Petr Sabata entitled "Czechs and Slovaks." Sabata attributes the bad feelings between Czechs and Slovaks generated by the debate on the country's new name to the fact that too little time has elapsed since the abolition of one-party rule, "desperately little time to be able to precisely formulate our national problem, let alone to solve it clear-headedly and responsibly on both sides." Sabata condemns the nationalism of both the Czech and Slovak sides but he also detects a merit in the recent demonstrations because "they made it clear how serious the situation [in Czech-Slovak relations] is."

The dispute on the name of the republic is also the subject of two commentaries in Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech on 2 April. In a 600-word commentary on page 1, entitled "For National Understanding," Ivan Hoffman calls the parliament's decision "the most embarrassing episode in the history of Czechoslovak statehood."

Jiri Ruml, in an 800-word front-page commentary entitled "Heritage of Totalitarianism," views the lack of tolerance between Czechs and Slovaks as a product of totalitarianism and a manifestation of "our not knowing what to do with the freedom we have." Ruml appeals to both nations to refrain from mutual recriminations and to think about the future. In this context, he welcomes the proposal of the Slovak National Heritage Foundation for a revision of the Federal Assembly's decision, saying that "an 'and' is certainly preferable to any hyphen."

Dubcek Speech Emphasizes Czech, Slovak Unity

LD0404220890 Prague CTK in English 1907 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Brno April 4 (CTK)—Federal Assembly Chairman Alexandr Dubcek stressed today that at present when passions of various groups on Czech and Slovak sides appear, it is necessary to seek elements that unite them.

Speaking at a rally in Jihlava, South Moravia, to mark the 20th aniversary of Evzen Plocek's self-immolation in protest against the occupation of Czechoslovakia by troops of the five Warsaw Pact member states in August 1968, he said that he is a Slovak and that the position of Slovakia and the Slovaks is of great concern to him as well as to his fellow-citizens. He stated that he has also the fate of Czech statehood at his heart and that the two nations are seeking a solution with difficulties which would make it possible to express their equal position and coexistence.

The Federal Assembly chairman went on to say that the parliament has approved many important laws which further strengthened the irreversibility of Czechoslovakia's democratic process and opened the path to Europe.

Dubcek To Run as VPN Election Candidate

AU0404203490 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Apr 90 p 2

[CTK report: "A. Dubcek's Visit to the Coordinating Center of the Public Against Violence Movement"]

[Text] Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federative Republic Federal Assembly, paid a visit to the Coordinating Center of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement in Bratislava yesterday. He signed up

as VPN candidate [for the elections] and held a discussion with the VPN Coordinating Committee on the VPN election program. Thereafter he visited the Coordinating Center of the Hungarian Independent Initiative, the VPN's electoral partner.

Majority Favors Private Enterprise, Companies

AU0504091090 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 3 Apr 90 p 4

[CTK report: "Who Is Opposed to Enterprise?"]

[Text] Creating scope for private enterprise is one of the fundamental steps forward which the Czechoslovak public expects from the new economic developments in our country. This is also born out by unrest among part of the population caused by the postponement of the debate on the business law. The Group for Independent Social Analysis has carried out a sociological survey dealing, among other things, with citizens' points of view about private enterprise. The results indicate that approximately 60 percent of people support the establishment of private companies with a minimum of 50 employees and that 35 percent are opposed to any kind of restrictions on the number of employees or the size of the new enterprises. Men rather than women, the more educated part of the population, and people with higher qualifications support the development of the private sector. Who is opposed to private enterprise? First and foremost, unqualified workers and citizens with only a basic education are opposed to private enterprise. Approximately 21 percent of them would restrict private enterprise to individuals only. Twenty-two percent of employees in managerial positions are also opposed to the radical development of private enterprise. Supporters of the old order, people who also reject the other political, economic, and social changes, are against private enterprise. Private enterprise is connected to the strategy for the transition to a market economy. Those people who assert private enterprise are willing to a far greater extent to accept unemployment, to increase their personal responsibility for their own fate, and to pay for education and qualifications (61 percent of respondents). According to the sociological survey, it is impossible to claim that support for private enterprise is motivated by money alone. It is also influenced by independent endeavor, by being able to make independent decisions about one's work, and by the feeling that results depend only on an individual's capabilities.

Trade Union Activity Allowed in Security Corps

AU0404142590 Prague PRACE in Czech 29 Mar 90 pp 1,3

[Report on interview with Vladimir Mikule, LLD, chairman of the Chamber of Nations Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee, by Jaroslava Treglova on 28 March; place not given: "On the Problem of National Security Corps and Trade Unions"]

[Text] Several days ago, in our daily, we commented on the information that the Federal Assembly Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committees, while considering the draft law on assembly and association, proposes to legally ban members of the National Security Corps [SNB] from trade unions. The committees further dealt with this problem, and their conclusions. This was the theme of yesterday's interview with Vladimir Mikule, LLD, chairman of the Chamber of Nations Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee.

[Treglova] Why did the participation of SNB members in trade unions become a problem?

[Mikule] It has its genesis. The government was to deal with a provision which questioned the right of soldiers on active duty and of members of the SNB and of the Correctional Education Forces to form trade unions and associate in them. The government adopted the version approving of the right but did not attach the necessary amendments. After all, security demands that in the army the principle of uniform commanding authority is always valid. Hence, trade unions cannot get involved in deciding whether or not a command is obeyed. This decision then came to our committee. In the course of the discussion, the existence of certain international agreements came up—for instance, the treaties on political and civil rights, on social and economic rights, and the agreement with the International Labor Office on freedom of trade unionizing. These agreements do, however, permit limitation of the association for soldiers, policemen, and for employees of the state apparatus in general.

[Treglova] What kind of agreement did you reach at the first meeting?

[Mikule] That at this stage of development of our society, it is better not to allow trade unions for these groups with the proviso that, of course, they have the right to form civic associations outside the sphere of their official duties as, for instance, the Union of Professional Soldiers. This was, however, followed by a discussion with Mr. Lis, chairman of the Federal Assembly Defense and Security Committee. The reason for the discussion was an objection submitted by the committee against the decision as stated. But it was not precise enough. It concerned the word "organization" which we did not interpret as a trade union but as an external association. Eventually, I was told that a trade union really was meant; a trade union, the statutes of which, in the army and security, must respect the principles which function in these sectors by necessity.

[Treglova] Hence, you began to deal with this issue again...

[Mikule] Yes, in the meantime, various resolutions arrived from members of the SNB trade union. Finally, following an agreement with Mr. Lis, representatives of the trade union participated in the discussions of the Chamber of Nations and People's Chamber constitutional and legal affairs committees. We examined all the

problems with them, and dealt with the problems in the constitutional and legal affairs committees again on Tuesday, 27 March. These negotiations resulted in the formulation of Article 2, Section 4 of the law on association, which was adopted the day before yesterday. I quote the relevant section: Soldiers on active duty cannot form trade unions and associate in them. A separate law determines the extent of the authorization given to the trade union organizations representing the SNB and Correctional Education Force members to assert and defend their social interests.

[Treglova] What was the basis for your change from the original standpoint?

[Mikule] The starting point was that, in the long term, we envisage a gradual shift in the conception of the SNB toward a civilian occupation. Naturally, the principle of commanding authority and other specific features would be preserved. Therefore, we reached a decision that it would be not only possible but expedient to give these members an opportunity to associate in trade unions protecting their social interests. Particulars are, however, determined by law No. 100 of 1970 on the terms of service of the SNB and Correctional Education Force members which is to be amended this fall. Until then, the trade union mentioned earlier will be guided by the hitherto statutes of the Independent Trade Union of SNB Members which were approved by all three ministers of interior.

Action Recommended Against Security Staffers

LD0404042290 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] A joint session of the defense and security committees of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of the Nations was addressed by Interior Minister Richard Sacher, who briefed them in an open and critical way on the problems resulting from the screening of former staff of the state security.

The deputies recommended that the Federal Assembly should speedily pass an amendment to the law on the immediate suspension from duty and dismissal of superfluous or unscreened members of the state security.

They also proposed that the minister should set up a working team of members of the criminal investigation service to investigate cases of breaches of the law both by staff of the Ministry of the Interior and by other former public officials. They also voiced a demand for disciplinary proceedings to be instituted against those ministry staff who bear the responsibility for the destruction of state security archive material which could have contributed to the objectivity of the screenings.

Spread of 'Fascist' Literature Protested

AU0404205790

[Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 April on page 3, under the headline "Against Clerico-Fascist Publications," carries 550-word "excerpts" from a statement issued by the Bratislava City Committee of the Anti-Fascist Fighters' Union on 28 March. The statement protests against the "steadily increasing number of publications, the aim of which is to rehabilitate the former clerico-fascist regime in Slovakia and its main representative, Dr. Jozef Tiso." More specifically, the statement reacts to Milan S. Durica's publication "The Historical Legacy of Dr. Jozef Tiso," which supposedly tries to present the leader of the pro-Hitler Slovak State as a "great patriot, democrat, and humanist" while ignoring the crimes committed in Slovakia under his rule. The statement protests against the misuse of the current "democratic changes" to promote "fascist, separatist, and racist tendencies" and demands that "publications of this type, and the fascist propaganda associated with them, be banned."

Slovak Parliament Opens, Makes Changes

AU0404130490 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 30 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Antonia Vymazalova and Frantisek Melis report: "Government Diagnosis: The State of the Slovak Economy Is Very Serious; First Day of the 24th Meeting of the Slovak National Council"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (from our parliamentary correspondents)— We were wrong when we headlined our report on the 22d meeting of the Slovak National Council [SNR] [held on 1 March] "Reconstruction of Parliament Completed." At the 29 March 24th SNR meeting, an additional 17 deputies were replaced. According to SNR Chairman Rudolf Schuster, who opened and chaired the meeting, the reconstruction of the Slovak parliament prior to the June elections was thus completed once and for all. [passage omitted]

In the course of March, the following deputies resigned from their posts: Pavel Bolvansky, Pavel Hrivnak, Anna Kovalcikova, Darina Kulinova, Marta Potockova, Jaroslav Svihorik, and Brigita Vilkovska. In addition, the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee recalled Peter Kis, Vaclav Vacok, Julius Varga, and Ivan Gonko. The Central Committee Presidium of the Freedom Party recalled Jozef Bumbera-Hrubovcak, and the Central Committee Presidium of the National Front of the Slovak Republic, on the basis of an agreement with the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement, recalled Iveta Chudikova, Veronika Spalekova, Stefan Almasi, Estera Kusyova, and Rudolf Svec from their posts as deputies.

Political parties and movements proposed candidates for the vacated seats. The following new deputies were

elected: Eduard Baranyi (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) for the Levoca constituency; Jan Buncak (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) for the Cadca constituency; Pavel Delinga (Czechoslovak Agricultural Party) for the Humenne constituency; Juraj Hrabko (VPN) for the Hurbanovo constituency; Michaela Klimanova (VPN) for the Jur pri Bratislave constituency; Erika Krcova (Christian Democratic Movement) for the Poprad constituency; Jozef Moravcik (VPN) for the Dvory nad Zitavou constituency; Pavol Okres (VPN) for the Kosice IV-West constituency; Anton Popovic (VPN) for the Bratislava-Podunajske Biskupice constituency; Julius Puskar (Freedom Party) for the Kapusany constituency; Stanislav Radic (VPN) for the Safarikovo constituency; Helena Rozinajova (Christian Democratic Movement) for the Michalovce constituency; Gabriela Rothmayerova (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) for the Dudvah constituency; Frantisek Slusny (Democratic Party) for the Zilina III constituency; Milan Sikula (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) for the Bratislava-Prievoz constituency; Peter Tatar (VPN) for the Presov I constituency; and Milan Zemko (VPN) for the Bratislava-Nove Mesto constituency.

The newly elected deputies were sworn in by the SNR chairman and assigned to individual SNR committees.

After interpellations by nine deputies addressed to members of the Slovak Government, the meeting approved changes in the composition of SNR bodies by secret ballot. Milan Ftacnik (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia), Augustin Huska (VPN), Peter Weiss (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia), and Eva Borovska (Christian Democratic Movement) became new members of the SNR Presidium. Eva Borovska was also elected chairwoman of the SNR Mandate and Immunity Committee.

Slovak Republic Premier Milan Cic then delivered a report on the state and development of the Slovak Republic. [passage omitted] (A substantial part of this report will be published in our 31 March issue.)

The 24th SNR meeting continues today with a debate on the government report and with the discussion of government-sponsored SNR draft laws.

Civic Forum Discusses Election Campaign

AU0504090090 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 3 Apr 90 p 2

["(GE)"-signed report: "They Debated About the Elections"]

[Text] "We should enter the elections as one team in which we can rely on each other. We have a common aim—to assist in guiding this country from emotion to dignified elections in June and, therefore, we are deliberately placing nationwide interests above all others. This is all the more important because the attacks made by individual parties against each other are increasing." Jan Urban, a representative of the Civic Forum's [OF] Coordinating Center, addressed these words to an OF meeting in Prague. There was a lot of talk about cooperation with the parties within the OF and with those that remain outside it or that have left it. The OF reckons that after the elections individual parties and groups will break away; it considers the course of action taken by the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats to be a logical one, albeit rather hasty. Some prominent personalities from these parties' leaderships remain on the OF's candidate lists.

Which political parties and movements will continue to operate within the OF? According to information provided by Petr Kucera, the following parties and movements will remain in the Civic Forum: the Czechoslovak Democratic Initiative; the Civic Democratic Alliance; the Republican Party of the Czech Countryside; the Party of the Czech Countryside (Czech part); the Movement for Civil Liberty (although it also has its own candidate list); the Left Alternative; the Pan-European Union; Revival; the Party for a European Home; the Romany Civic Initiative; and the Radical Party.

Czech Parliament Approves Budget

AU0404131190 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 90 pp 1,3

[Miloslav Hradil and Igor Sirota report: "A Balanced Budget; Second Day of the 25th Czech National Council Meeting"]

[Excerpts] Prague (from our correspondents)— The budget of the Czech Republic, which deputies to the Czech National Council [CNR] discussed on 29 March, provides for a balanced fiscal management. Revenues and expenditures should both amount to 157,304,300,000 korunas [Kcs].

As Jiri Nikodym, minister of finance, prices, and wages of the Czech Republic, stressed in his explanatory statement, the submitted budget does not differ much from the original draft. Major changes can be expected from next year onward when, apparently, the principle of the republics' sovereignty over resources generated on their territory will be respected more thoroughly.

Redistribution processes are being significantly curtailed compared to the past, especially as regards the relationship between economic organizations and the republic's budget. In spite of this curtailment, subsidies to production organizations, including united agricultural cooperatives, amount to Kcs26 billion, i.e. 16.5 percent of the total volume of expenditures (last year these subsidies amounted to 20 percent of expenditures). As far as agriculture is concerned, there will be virtually no cuts in subsidies connected with compensatory payments [for farms operating under difficult natural and climatic conditions] and price support payments so as not to jeopardize the production of labor-intensive products.

Expenditures on science and technology should total Kcs2.2 billion (7.4 percent below last year's figure). Kcs76.2 billion is planned for public consumption;

including the budgets of national committees, expenditures on public consumption should total Kcs133.1 billion, which is Kcs7.7 billion more than last year. Expenditures on health care, education, culture, social security, housing construction, and ecological investments are also going up. The volume of revenues and expenditures of the national committees' budgets will total Kcs99.8 billion, 3.8 percent more than last year.

The budget of the Czech Republic is strongly anti-inflationary. However, the fulfillment of its targets is conditional on the attainment of planned revenues. And there exist certain risks in this regard. [passage omitted]

The planned state revenues for January and February, for example, were not fulfilled; a continuation of this trend would jeopardize the targets of the government's economic policy. [passage omitted]

Furthermore, the CNR deputies adopted a statement on the current situation in Lithuania, calling for its settlement by peaceful means. [passage omitted]

The CNR deputies approved a proposal by the CNR Presidium for shortening the 60-day legislative deadline for the discussion of draft laws. The shortening of the deadline concerns seven laws currently under preparation. Following a debate, government members replied to deputies' questions, most of which concerned the budget. The draft budget was subsequently approved.

Furthermore, the Czech parliament discussed and approved the drafts of two laws. The first of them, concerning the sphere of influence of ministries of the Czech Republic, determines that the Ministry of the Interior will carry out the registration of entrepreneurial activity and discharge the function of the central body of state administration in the sphere of private enterprise. The second draft law that was approved concerns the acquisition and loss of CSSR citizenship.

Czech Ministers Comment on TV, Environment

AU0404141290 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 2

[Miloslav Hradil and Igor Sirota report: "Ministers Take the Floor"]

[Excerpts] Prague (From our own correspondents)—It is possible to characterize the first day [28 March] of the 25th Czech National Council [CNR] meeting by saying that the Czech Government's ministers took turns standing in front of the microphone. [passage omitted]

Petr Pithart, Czech premier, replied to a question on the possible establishment of Czech television, Czech radio, and a Czech news agency. He stated that their establishment should be reflected in the prepared legal amendments. The first result of the government's endeavor in this regard is the establishment of a CNR and Czech Republic Government weekly.

Bedrich Moldan, Czech Republic environment minister, replied to the third question which concerned the state of the environment in North Bohemia and the search for a solution to this situation. He stated that the Czech Government is preparing a program for improving the state of the environment in the North Bohemia region in the years 1991-2000. However, the key question is what kind of resources the state will provide.

Pavel Klener, minister of health and social affairs, replied to approximately 25 questions. The CNR demanded that before the end of April the Czech government submit a comprehensive report on the situation surrounding the procurement of medicines for the population. [passage omitted]

Christian Democrats Accepted Into European Union

AU0404131890 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 90 p 2

[CTK report: "A Christian Democratic Movement"]

[Text] Bratislava—A delegation from the European Democratic Movement, which associates European democratic parties, headed by the FRG's Bernard Vogel, met in Bratislava on 31 March with the representatives of the Christian Democratic movement in Slovakia. They discussed and approved the acceptance of the Christian Democratic Movement in Slovakia into the European Democratic Union.

The Union of Christian Democrats for Central Europe also held its session in Bratislava on Saturday. This session was a continuation of the constituent session of the Union of Christian Democrats for Central Europe which was held in Budapest at the beginning of this March. At this session it was decided that Bratislava would be a seat of this organization's secretariat. Christian Democratic representatives from Yugoslavia (Slovenia), Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia briefed each other on the activity of their parties and movements.

CSDF Rejects Coalition With Communists

AU0404135290 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 90 p 2

[CTK report: "A Left-Wing Coalition but Not With the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague—The constituent congress of the Czechoslovak Democratic Forum [Ceskoslovenske Demokraticke Forum; CSDF], which came into existence after a split in the Democratic Forum of Communists, was held in Prague 31 March in the Club of Education and Science.

The delegates approved fundamental documents and elected administrative organs. Dr. Jiri Kofranek was elected as the CSDF's executive chairman in the second round of a secret ballot. This party does not recognize

democratic centralism; valid conclusions are reached on the basis of the members' general approval (consensus) of the party line. This is a political organization on a federal scale. It consists of two economically independent republican organizations—the Czech Democratic Forum in the Czech Republic with Czech and Moravian district centers and the Slovak Democratic Forum in the Slovak Republic. It rejects fascism, racial discrimination, and totalitarianism. A strong left-wing movement is considered to be one of the conditions for political balance. The CSDF declares itself to be a modern left-wing democratic movement which is in favor of a coalition with other left-wing oriented parties, except with the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

FRG Seeks Monetary Union Agreement by May

LD0404155290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—The Federal Government regards the signing of a state treaty between the Federal Republic and the GDR on economic and monetary union as possible by the end of April/early May, deputy government spokesman Dieter Vogel said in Bonn today. In any event there ought to be a fundamental agreement by that time on monetary union, economic reforms, and social safeguards. The implementation of the reforms would in Vogel's view then take around two months before monetary union can come into force this summer.

A report by the 'SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG' today that Helmut Kohl is to travel to East Berlin at the end of April to sign the state treaty was not expressly denied at the Federal press conference. In response to the question whether the objectives would also be met by the GDR Government in the process of being formed, the spokesmen [as received] referred to what they called very extensive preparatory talks aiming at that on the Federal Republic's side. It was also said that Bonn is urging the GDR to begin negotiations directly after forming a government.

European Parliamentarians Visit People's Chamber

AU0404140390 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 29 Mar 90 pp 1-2

[Frank E. Lippold report: "Monetary Union Prior to Local Elections, if Possible"]

[Text] Berlin—A Europe which is about to achieve unification requires agreement on important issues and cannot accept national lone actions. With these words—which must probably also be interpreted as discreet criticism of his hosts, who lapsed into contradictory statements of self-representation—Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Liberal-Democratic floor leader in the European Parliament, took leave of the GDR People's Chamber on Tuesday [27 March]. The former French president and his 48 colleagues from 10 EC countries, who form the third strongest force in the Strasbourg-based Parliament, used a meeting in Berlin lasting until today [29 March] to pay a visit to the high house on Marx-Engels Square for the first time and to hold informal talks with representatives of the political parties, political groups, and other associations represented there. Thus, both sides in the People's Chamber plenary hall entered virgin land, because most of the GDR deputies also appeared here for the first time.

Giscard d'Estaing stressed at the beginning of the exchange of views, in which he presented his group as liberal, democratic, and oriented toward reform in every respect, that the European parliamentarians had observed the free and democratic elections in the GDR with considerable attention and had emphatically welcomed the democratic development in the GDR which had been initiated in this way.

Understandably, on the side of the hosts around acting People's Chamber President Guenther Maleuda, the representative of the winner of the elections, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Secretary General Martin Kirchner was considered the most important partner in the talks. He described the Christian Democrats as a party founded in 1945 which resisted Stalinization attempts for a long time, and in so doing had to make sacrifices, but finally supported the system of bloc parties led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. However, here, too, it remained a party of Christians for Christians, with all the problems involved. Following a process of change, the CDU returned to its roots in December 1989 and defined its future tasks. The most important task was to promote the process of German unification within a Europe growing together, he said.

Answering a question by deputy floor leader Simone Veil about a time schedule in this respect, Kirchner said that the CDU held that monetary, economic, and social union must be brought about prior to the local elections on 6 May, and the restoration of the laender as a prerequisite for, and guarantee of, democracy must be carried out before this fall. He said that unification under Article 23 of the FRG Basic Law was conceivable in 1991.

Regarding the problem of military blocs broached by deputy Mendes Bota from Portugal, the CDU secretary general said that a unified Germany should remain a NATO member, because neutrality would be an unsuitable model. However, no German troops could be deployed on the territory of what is today the GDR, he said. On the other hand, a clearly reduced contingent of Soviet units should be based here to preserve the balance and to take account of the USSR's security interests.

EC Rejects GDR Citizens' Visa-Free Travel

AU0504090290 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "No Visa-Free Travel For GDR"]

[Text] Luxembourg—No agreement was reached on Monday [2 April] on introducing visa-free travel for GDR citizens to the EC area. Several EC foreign ministers rejected such a step at their meeting in Luxembourg. They referred to a resolution of the GDR Government to agree on visa-free travel with Turkey, which would make the uncontrolled entry of Turkish citizens into their countries via the GDR possible.

GDR Invites FRG Counterintelligence Chief

AU0404104990 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 4 Apr 90 p 12

[Michael Jach report: "GDR Invites Boeden To Inspect Mission"]

[Text] Bonn—Gerhard Boeden, president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, has "noted with satisfaction" an "invitation" by Horst Neubauer,

permanent representative of the GDR in Bonn, to inspect the GDR missions in the FRG. In an interview with DIE WELT (31 March edition), Boeden said: "We know" that both in the GDR mission in Bonn "as well as in its trade mission in Duesseldorf the equipment still exists" for monitoring car telephones of politically "interesting" targets in the Cologne/Bonn area. Previously, Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble had announced that the GDR espionage service had continued monitoring operations on FRG territory until most recently.

As a result, the Permanent Mission told DIE WELT yesterday—in a telephone call with a lot of interference in the background—that in the morning an envoy had "briefed" the Chancellor's Office "that Boeden's statements do not contain any truth at all." In this way, Neubauer has had the chief of the Federal Office explicitly invited to visit "all facilities" in Bonn and Duesseldorf. Decades of counterintelligence experience has given rise to the missions' being considered as "legal residencies" of Eastern intelligence service operatives.

Upon inquiry, Boeden has had the following statements distributed concerning Neubauer's invitation: "I note with satisfaction the permanent representative's statement that the equipment does not exist any longer. If he says so, we naturally believe this. Therefore, taking a look is superfluous. My statements were based on statements by defectors, which I considered reliable."

Security circles are trying to defuse the statements made by Schaeuble last week. The minister's statements have "obviously been understood in an exaggerated way." Instead of functioning remnants of the State Security Service, they are now talking of the military intelligence service of the GDR People's Army, which is aimed at the NATO forces. Concerning Neubauer's offer for inspection, it is asked sarcastically whether this offer also includes the apartments of the GDR diplomats in Bonn and Duesseldorf.

Schalck-Golodkowski Interviewed on Past

AU0404153090

[Editorial Report] Hamburg DIE WELT in German on 4 April on pages 6 and 7, under the headline "The Soviets Informed Mielke—But Incorrectly," carries an undated 7,000-word interview with former GDR State Secretary Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski by DIE WELT chief editor Manfred Schell in Rottach-Egern on Lake Tegernsee. DIE WELT notes that Schalck-Golodkowski has been in hiding in Rottach- Egern with his wife since he was released from investigation custody pending trial in the FRG on 9 January 1990.

In the interview, Schalck-Golodkowski says that, as a result of the many slanderous statements made about him, he is now willing to speak about details of his work and to "defend himself." He says he had promised "leading representatives of my former party" to keep quiet and had "repeated this in a press release on 6 and 7 December 1989, which was released by my West Berlin lawyer Dr. Danckert."

Asked about his work as head of the "Commercial Coordination" sector in the GDR, Schalck-Golodkowski says that his "assignment to procure foreign exchange was based on a decree issued by GDR Premier Stoph in 1966." The eight foreign trade enterprises of the sector "were subject to the principle of acquiring themselves all the financial and material resources they needed. From 1972-89 we transferred 27 billion Deutsche marks [DM] to fixed assets. In addition, during the same period revenues amounting to DM23 billion, or clearing units for the GDR, were acquired through agreements with the FRG. We participated in this . These sums were used in the GDR national economy on the instructions of the responsible Politburo member Guenter Mittag, in individual cases on the basis of special decisions by SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) General Secretaries Honecker and Krenz. I categorically reject any criminalization of this procurement of money and the use of the means."

Confronted with the claim that his sector dealt in drugs, weapons, and antiquities, Schalck-Golodkowski says: "I reject these claims categorically. The state funds that were invested abroad exclusively served the acquisition of above-average profits and as reserves for the case that the GDR went bankrupt." He says that after the ouster of Honecker Premier Modrow was briefed about everything without having to ask for it. "I myself briefed Premier Modrow, and before I left the GDR I sent him a hand-written letter on this subject on 3 December 1989. Mr. Modrow has been informed about the details, including the foreign accounts, the money there, etc. I did not hold anything back, neither information nor money."

After giving details of how much money was involved in the deals of the "Commercial Coordination" sector, Schalck-Golodkowski rejects the claim that he enriched himself in the process. He says that he decided to flee to the West when he noticed "as a result of several events," that it was intended to "eliminate" him as a "witness for the prosecution. The Ministry of State Security tried to cover up its contacts with me by destroying my files."

Discussing his work over the past years, Schalck-Golodkowski says that "over the past four years, I cooperated closely with Egon Krenz and other comrades. Closely associated with Gorbachev's views, our goal was to reform the GDR in the same way as Gorbachev in Moscow is reforming the USSR. We wanted to renew the SED and, in harmony with Gorbachev, we saw the chance to preserve the GDR as a socialist state."

Asked why Krenz had not opposed Honecker much earlier, Schalck-Golodkowski says: "Then General Secretary Honecker and others were in power. They assessed the situation wrongly, and their opinion dominated. As far as Honecker was concerned, he did not think of

suppressing demonstrations with the help of Soviet military power. He was so sure that he could solve the problem all by himself. And Mielke (former minister of state security) was most profoundly convinced that the Soviet Union would come to help or, as he said, that it would not allow the GDR to be lost. Mielke was informed by the Soviet side until the last minute—obviously incorrectly as it turned out. On the other hand, there was permanent contact between Krenz, Stoph, and Mielke, and between other persons, which finally led to the overthrow of Honecker, Mittag, and Herrmann. For me this is the most complicated stage of wrongly assessing the large-scale political situation. Mielke's assumption that the Soviets would intervene if necessary shows that the policy that has been pursued by Gorbachev since 1985 had not been understood in its more profound content, and this wrong assessment finally led to the fateful development in the GDR."

Asked whether it is correct that he was a colonel in the Ministry of State Security, Schalck-Golodkowski says: "After this confidential information has been published by Prosecutor General Schulte in West Berlin, contrary to his explicit promise, I can say here: Yes, it is correct. In 1967, as deputy minister in the Foreign Trade Ministry, I was hired as an officer for special tasks. This was the only way I could do successful work as a deputy minister and as head of the 'Commercial Coordination' Sector."

Discussing the special account of the SED general secretary, Schalck-Golodkowski notes that with this account, which amounted to DM100 million, the "general secretary knew that he was able to use money immediately in case of unusual events, such as particular bottlenecks in supplies for the population." He says that Premier Stoph also had such an account, which contained "about DM250 million at the end of 1989."

Schalck-Golodkowski denies that his sector was responsible for economic espionage. He claims that any high-technology was acquired legally. Over five years, about DM1.2 billion were spent on electrical and electronic equipment, he says. Asked about the 21 tonnes of gold acquired by his sector, he states that the gold "came from completely normal purchases at the stock exchanges." About 100 people were employed in his immediate vicinity. All enterprises together had between 2,500 and 3,000 employees.

Asked about arms deals, Schalck-Golodkowski says: "Like other socialist states and Western countries, the GDR, unfortunately, also exported weapons with state permits. I would like to stress in particular that we did not export any arms at the order of other countries. In 1981, Honecker issued an order that exports should be made from weapons stocks and from new production in order to procure foreign exchange to ensure the GDR's liquidity." Schalck-Golodkowski admits that, "like other countries," the GDR also delivered arms to both Iraq and Iran, mainly "antipersonnel weapons and ammunition, trucks, and hand grenades, that is, light weapons." He says that no weapons were delivered to Chile and South Africa. "We exported to Jordan and Egypt, we also took over maintenance work for Soviet equipment in Egypt."

Asked whether his sector was also involved in drug trafficking, Schalck-Golodkowski rejects this accusation "with all determination."

Coming back to accounts in other countries, he says that those accounts were in "Switzerland, in Austria, and in Luxembourg. There are no accounts in the FRG. They were not held secretly, but they were special accounts so that they would have still been available in case of state bankruptcy." He denies that any money from the buying-off of prisoners by the FRG went to the general secretary's account because "the FRG and the charitable organizations that were involved in such cases exclusively paid with goods."

Asked about what he wants to do now, Schalck-Golodkowski says: "I have set myself the goal to do everything to support the rapid growing together of the two German states. I do not see any alternative, and I would again feel guilty if I gave the GDR citizens any hope that a variety that might be more pleasant for the individual could be found in a mixture of socialist ideals and social market economy. Because of the high degree of training of the GDR people and the FRG's great economic capacity, I am convinced that an efficient economy can be built up in today's GDR by 1995, in particular through dedicated work by medium-sized enterprises. This economy must remain an interesting trading partner for the Soviet Union and must continue to correctly fulfill the contractual obligations it has accepted, and that with a new quality under new conditions of economic competition. We conducted 40 percent of the GDR's entire foreign trade with the Soviet Union. I would say that 90 percent of all raw materials come exclusively from the Soviet Union, so that there is a strong dependence which one cannot eliminate overnight. This would not be good for either side."

In conclusion, Schalck-Golodkowski is again asked about Honecker and Mittag. He says that Honecker "was most profoundly convinced that he served the ideals of his life, that he had created something great in the GDR since 1972." "Mittag knew the situation very well. He knew that this policy had to lead to ruin. I can understand his attitude only in the sense that he, like many others, too, did not tell the truth in the Politburo; on the contrary, he suppressed and rejected critical voices. He spread unjustified optimism, he was obviously afraid to lose his position."

Interior Ministry Urged To View Stasi Files

LD0404225390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2006 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Independent People's Party [UVP] has pointed out the danger of "former Stasi files getting into the hands of former state security officials."

A press statement given to ADN today says: "In order to draw attention to this, members of the citizens' rights committee in Erfurt are already in their eighth day of hunger strike." This protest is to prevent the Stasi files being handed over without having previously been viewed by the Ministry of the Interior; with this there was the danger that deputies could in future be blackmailed. The UVP and the citizens' committee were of the opinion "that all files will have to be published in advance of a possible amnesty of former Stasi workers."

Party Representatives Inspect Security Files

LD0404214990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1603 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Representatives of parties and organizations represented in the People's Chamber have inspected the Central Card Index of Persons of the former GDR State Security Service (MFS/AFNS). As the Committee on the Dissolution of the Office for National Security announced today, this was with the written agreement of each deputy.

The Executives of the Party of Democratic Socialism, the Democratic Peasants' Party, the Democratic Women's League, the National Democratic Party, the Greens, the Alliance '90, the United Left Alliance, the Social Democratic Party, the League of Free Democrats, the Democratic Awakening, and the German Social Union have made applications to check their deputies elected on 18 March with respect to working for the former MFS/AFNS. The examination also involved two Christian Democratic Union deputies.

The inspection by the persons entrusted by the parliamentary groups or party executives, the entrusted lawyer, a representative of the church, a representative of the Citizens' Committee on Guaranteeing Data Protection, and the required employee of the State Archive Administration took place by parliamentary group.

In accordance with the 29 March agreement between the party executives and parliamentary groups, only the relevent persons entrusted by the party executives or parliamentary groups have the relevant information from the inspection of the card index. The further treatment of the results depends on the decision of the party executives or parliamentary groups after personal consultation with the deputies, according to the press release.

There was no inspection of the files of the former MFS/AFNS, apart from the cases already made public. The statement goes on to say that this may take place only by means of a parliamentary investigative committee confirmed by the People's Chamber, together with the deputies concerned.

The entrusted persons confirmed that the Committee on the Disbandment of the MFS/AFNS, the Normannenstrasse Citizens' Committee, and the State Archive Administration guaranteed the orderly carrying out of the inspection.

Official on Stasi Dissolution, Espionage

LD0404155390 Hamburg DPA in German 1413 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—If bugging operations against the Federal Republic have continued even after the People's Chamber elections then this was "not commissioned by the government." This was stated to DPA today by Werner Fischer, the government representative on the dissolution of the former GDR State Security service. He was commenting on a statement by Federal Interior Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble last week to the effect that the bugging operations of the former Ministry of State Security continued even after 18 March, on a scale "which we had not previously realized."

Fischer said that only 200 of the former 4,000 employees are now working in the reconnaissance department, which is currently being dissolved. However, the government committee has been unable to ascertain the extent to which espionage is still being carried out actively. [passage omitted]

Fischer said that the GDR is at present a major hotbed for secret services from all over the world because the dissolution of the Stasi has resulted in a "great vacuum." Fischer and other committee members assume the activities of the Federal Intelligence Service have also increased.

Experts believe that Department No. 2, counterintelligence, in the former Stasi complex in East Berlin's Normannenstrasnse is barely capable of carrying out counterintelligence because it, too, is being dissolved and only employs a few dozen staff.

A number of committee members expressed their view that statements by Gerhard Boeden, president of the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, on the GDR's bugging operations and top spies and informants in the Federal Republic are "very much exaggerated." Boeden recently spoke of 5,000-6,000 GDR agents in the Federal Republic, including up to 700 top spies. Committee members said that such statements are intended to justify the work of the Federal Office, which like other FRG security services, is losing importance following the changes in the GDR.

However security experts in East Berlin admit that there are still numerous GDR agents in the Federal Republic. A "rapid and disorderly pullout" could endanger employees and contact persons. Members of the committee for dissolution confirmed that there are "obscure cases" and considerable obstacles in the dissolution of the services of the former Ministry of State Security. However it is certain that telephones can no longer be

bugged within the GDR, post can no longer be monitored, and persons can no longer be placed under surveillance.

Honecker Guarded in Soviet Military Hospital

AU0504081190 Hamburg BILD in German 5 Apr 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Honecker: Only Patient in Soviet Hospital"]

[Text] Beelitz—For two days, Erich Honecker (77) has been in the Soviet military hospital of Beelitz near Potsdam—probably the last refuge of the sick man, who is suffering from terminal cancer. Russian soldiers guard the 1,000-hectare premises with Kalashnikov guns. There are walls and barbed wire everywhere—a hospital like a prison. Honecker's room (50 square meters, only one bed) is on the second floor of a three-floor building. He is the only patient in this building—the Soviets have cleared out all 36 rooms for him. Every hour doctors check his blood pressure. Said the commander of the hospital to BILD: "After he was brought here, he went to bed immediately. Since then he has not gotten up again." His wife Margot (62) was brought to the hospital with him. She is staying in an adjacent building.

Government Coalition Talks Continue in Berlin

LD0404173190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1617 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The Alliance for Germany, the League of Free Democrats, and the Social Democratic Party [SPD] met this evening in Berlin for the second round of the coalition talks about the future GDR Government.

The delegations are headed by Lothar de Maiziere, Christian Democratic Union; Rainer Eppelmann (Democratic Awakening); Hans- Wilhelm Ebeling (German Social Union), Prof. Rainer Ortleb (League of Free Democrats - the Liberals); and Richard Schroeder (SPD).

De Maiziere Briefs Media

LD0404165290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Christian Democratic Union chairman and parliamentary group head Lothar de Maiziere today in Berlin briefed the parliamentary group of his party about the state of the coalition negotiations. During a recess he told the press that the agenda of the constituent session of the first freely elected parliament was also discussed.

Lothar de Maiziere made it clear that no premier will be elected at this People's Chamber session. In accordance with the constitution, the instruction to form a government will be given. The premier will only be elected together with his cabinet. He estimates this will be at the second People's Chamber session before Easter.

De Maziere reported that the parliamentary group has had further discussions about the future conversion rate. The deputies have taken note of the concerned voices in the country. The chairman said on this subject: "We are in agreement that a government to be formed by us will strive with a clear aim for, and also achieve, an exchange rate of 1:1 for wages, salaries and pensions."

The coalition talks this evening will be exclusively concerned with matters relating to work and will not deal with personnel questions.

The Social Democrats, too, spoke today on the process of further coalition talks and on the polling in the first People's Chamber session. First of all, the People's Chamber president must be elected. The Social Democratic Party [SPD] press office stated that proposals on this were made in the first coalition talks. There is agreement on the fact that, according to the text of the constitution, the strongest parliamentary group proposes the premier. The People's Chamber gives him the task of forming the government. This instruction must be fully distinguished from the election of the premier and the members of the council of ministers, which can only take place after a coalition agreement.

Basic questions of the future work of the government will be discussed during the continuation of the general round of talks this evening. In particular, it will discuss the question of the process, as regards content and schedule, of German unification.

On Friday the talks on practical issues will take place in five working groups separated by topic. The decisions will then be dealt with in the grand coalition round. The SPD parliamentary group will then vote on the coalition agreements negotiated.

'Considerable Progress' Made

LD0404214190 Hamburg DPA in German 2034 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Today's second round of coalition talks in East Berlin on forming a joint government between the Conservative Alliance, the SPD [Social Democratic Party], and the Liberals have made considerable progress. The participants in the talks agreed on the path toward German unity, in which Article 23 of the Basic Law would play a significant role. The DSU [German Social Union] Chairman, Hans-Wilhelm Ebeling, and later, SPD Parliamentary Group Chairman Richard Schroeder, were in agreement in stating this to journalists.

In a joint statement which was circulated by a spokesman for the SPD, it was also said that during the steps toward unification Article 146 of the Basic Law should also be taken into account. Article 23 envisages individual or all of the GDR's laender joining the

Federal Republic, whereas Article 146 envisages the creation of a new constitution.

CSU [Christian Social Union] leader Ebeling was particularly optimistic in his statements. He spoke of significant progress, and was confident that the problems remaining between his party and the SPD would be overcome. This had partially been the case this evening. The acting SPD chairman, Markus Meckel, was somewhat more cautious about progress at the second round of coalition talks. However, even he confirmed that Article 23 of the Basic Law had played an important part. Personnel issues were apparently focussed on at the talks.

SPD parliamentary group leader, Schroeder confirmed that his party would not put forward its own candidate for the office of people's chamber president at tomorrow's People's Chamber constituent session.

Further on Talks' Progress

LD0404224590 Hamburg DPA in German 2128 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA)—Christian Democratic Union [CDU] General Secretary Martin Kirchner spoke of important agreements on the way to German unity during the talks. The way was probably now clear for Article 23. "I am optimistic." German Social Union [DSU] leader Ebeling stressed: "We are pleased." They were "in agreement to a great extent" with the Social Democratic Party [SPD] on the unification process. Richard Schroeder, chairman of the SPD parliamentary group, also was of the opinion that things probably were proceeding in the direction of Article 23. However, the maintenance of GDR citizens' social rights was important.

It was announced on the SPD's part that they would support giving CDU leader Lothar de Maiziere the task of forming the government at the constituent session of the newly elected People's Chamber tomorrow. In response to journalists' questions as to whether there would be a cabinet by next week, party leader Meckel said: "That remains to be seen. Everything is still open." Parliamentary group leader Schroeder underlined that they had set themselves the task of having a government before Easter.

On Friday, the five working groups of the coalition partners will come together. The coalition talks are then to continue in an extended circle on Saturday, the participants said.

Gysi Confirmed as PDS Parliamentary Chairman

LD0504095590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0741 GMT 5 APR 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—PDS [Party for Democratic Socialism] Chairman Gregor Gysi has been confirmed today by his party's People's Chamber deputies as parliamentary group chairman.

At the PDS Parliamentary group session, held shortly before the constituent session of the People's Chamber, Uwe-Jens Heuer, Martina Schoenebeck, Hans-Joachim Willerding, and Dietmar Keller were elected deputy chairmen of the group.

CDU Plans for New Government Positions

AU0404104590 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 28 Mar 90 p 2

[Hans-R. Karutz report: "East CDU Wants the Foreign Ministry and a 'Super-Ministry'"]

[Text] Berlin—In the future GDR Government under Premier-designate Lothar de Maiziere of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU], the CDU is striving to get its hand on foreign, social, and educational policy. It is possible that a "super ministry" for economics and finances, headed by Elmar Pieroth, will be formed for all problems related to the planned unification. In all, the CDU wants to fill about 12 to 15 posts in a cabinet that will be reduced to approximately 20 ministries. "One or two women" are still being searched out for the CDU team of ministers.

Brandenburg CDU Chairman Schirmer has meanwhile refused to take over the Ministry of Culture. The liberal government partner will get at least (as of now) the Justice Ministry. In addition, the liberals will put up the deputy premier. The Social Democratic Party [SPD] could expect five to six ministries—including the important Interior Ministry.

This information came from well-informed circles of the Alliance for Germany yesterday. On the fringe of the first meeting of the CDU group, CDU spokesman Lueck affirmed that the CDU is striving for the "key ministries" of foreign affairs, economics, social affairs, and education.

De Maiziere, elected group chairman yesterday with the slim absolute majority of 82 votes of 158 deputies present out of a total of 163 deputies, said that he does not rule out that he and SPD Chairman Boehme will be investigated for their alleged ties to the State Security Service. The meeting was also attended by Juergen Ruettgers in his capacity of parliamentary executive secretary of the Bundestag group of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union. In CDU circles it was said that "for quite some time" the colleagues from Bonn have repeatedly—even if futilely—urged the new government to abolish the strongly socialist GDR Constitution of 1968.

Yesterday, the CDU's courting of the SPD to join the government was successful. The GDR Social Democrats are willing to immediately hold informational talks with the CDU about their participation in a future coalition government. This was decided by the SPD group. Previously, Secretary General Kirchner said that cooperation is "urgently necessary" in order to come to grips with the "national emergency" in the GDR. CDU spokesman

Lueck rejected the SPD's demand for renouncing the participation of the German Social Union in the government: "Such a strong group as the SPD need not fear a coalition partner with about six percent!"

The group of the Party of Democratic Socialism unanimously nominated Hans Modrow for the office of People's Chamber president.

DSU Expects Government Formation Next Week

LD0404170190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The general secretary of the German Social Union (DSU), Dr. Peter-Michael Diestel, announced that bilateral talks between the DSU and the Social Democratic Party [SPD] will take place tomorrow evening. He told journalists in Berlin this evening that during the past few days the two parties have realized that this is necessary for the building of a parliamentary democracy. "I believe that the next few days will be right for overcoming the fundamental contradictions; I would almost like to say that they have been overcome", the DSU general secretary stressed.

Regarding the attacks against the SPD during the election campaign, Diestel said that there have certainly been things that merit apologies both on the part of the DSU and of the SPD. "Such specific matters have to be placed on the table and addressed", he said. "We are democrats and we will eliminate this in talks with each other."

Diestel expressed the expectation that a government will be formed by next week.

De Maiziere Letter to CDU Party on Elections

AU0504092090 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 2 Apr 90 p 1

["Text" of letter by Christian Democratic Union (CDU) Chairman Lothar de Maiziere to "friends of the CDU"; date not given: "Taking Courage and Political Competence to the Communities"]

[Text] Dear friends of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU]:

The parties of the "Alliance for Germany," and particularly our party, received convincing support from the voters in the recent People's Chamber elections. On this basis it will be possible to lead the country out of its deep crisis and to overcome what we inherited from 40 years of social planned economy and mismanagement. In only a few weeks, namely on 6 May, we will be able to stabilize our excellent results of 18 March.

The local elections are as important as the People's Chamber elections. We know from experience that the political majority in the city halls has always been decisive for the political majority in the country as a whole.

It is important to vote out socialism and bureaucracy in the communities and to create the conditions for the establishment and further development of democracy and the social market economy.

Dear friends, we want to assume responsibility in the communities as well. In our local groups there is a great number of women and men who have a great deal of competence and experience in the sphere of local politics. I would like to motivate the CDU candidates in the local elections and to encourage the local groups to put up many candidates for the local parliaments. As active CDU members at the grassroots level you are now at long last being given the opportunity to translate good ideas and experiences into new policies in the first free local elections.

Do not hesitate to assume the responsibility of candidates and deputies!

I am sure that on 6 May we, the CDU, will achieve results as excellent as those we achieved in the People's Chamber elections.

Yours, Lothar de Maiziere.

Five Nominated for People's Chamber Speaker Post

LD0504103690 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0917 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The parliamentary groups have nominated five deputies for the post of president [speaker] of the People's Chamber. The candidates are: for the Christian Democratic Union, Dr Sabine Bergmann-Pohl; for the Social Democratic Party, Dr. Reinhard Hoeppner; for the Democratic Farmers' Party-Democratic Women's League of Germany, Dr. Guenther Maleuda; for the Party of Democratic Socialism, Dr. Hans Modrow; for Alliance 90-Green Party, Dr. Wolfgang Ullmann.

The ballot is secret. If none of the candidates wins the necessary simple majority in the first ballot, a run-off is necessary.

New Cabinet May Be Presented by 11 Apr

LD0404114990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0954 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Christian Democratic Union [CDU] General Secretary Martin Kirchner has said it is possible that the new prime minister, who will be elected at the constituent assembly of the People's Chamber, will present his cabinet at the second session of parliament on April 11. The government statement should, however, only be expected after Easter. The ideas of a schedule for the formation of the new government were announced by Kirchner at the inaugural meeting of a local organization of his party in Berlin today.

The general secretary spoke of a broad consensus in the coalition talks with the Social Democratic Party. He also made clear: "We will not enter into a coalition without the German Social Union."

League of Free Democrats Elects Chairman

LD0404154590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1450 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—At its constituent session today in Berlin, the People's Chamber group of the League of Free Democrats-the Liberals elected Professor Dr. Rainer Ortleb as chairman of the group. The League's press office announced this to ADN by telephone.

Rostock's Democratic Awakening Reformed

LD0404212190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Rostock (ADN)—The Rostock division of Democratic Awakening [DA] has reformed after its chairman, Karl-Ernst Eppler, went over to the Christian Democratic Union, says a DA press statement today. In it, executive member Michael Hartmann states that Eppler attracted attention in the party through an authoritarian style of leadership. The "de-Stalinization" of Democratic Awakening in Rostock has now been concluded. "At the local elections," Hartmann said, "we will try with a qualified team to bring the concerns of Rostock's citizens into the local parliament."

Liberals in Parliament Present Guidelines

AU0504083190 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 31 Mar - 1 Apr 90 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Objectives of the Liberals in the Government"]

[Text] Berlin—According to Wulf Oehme, spokesman of the League of Free Democrats-The Liberals, the Liberal People's Chamber Group agreed on the following guidelines for the continuation of the coalition negotiations on the formation of the government:

Starting from the principles of liberal policies and guided by the will to implement the unification of the two German states as soon as possible, our efforts based on our responsibilty within the government are especially aimed at, first, the free development of a socially shaped market economy, second, the development and deepening of democratic structures and the rule of law, and, third, the advancement of disarmament and security in Europe.

For the League of Free Democrats, the well-ordered unification of the two German states on a contractual basis and without delay is essential. Unification in the sense of the anschluss of the GDR would endanger the international schedule (two plus four negotiations and Europeanization of the unification) and present the Germans as an unpredictable factor. Speedy negotiations are also necessary to reduce concerns and fears in this country, as well as in the West, in order to initiate the economic and social union without upheaval and to avoid the creation of potential social conflicts. Even if it were to take place according to Article 23 of the Basic Law, the well-ordered unification must include the critical examination of the Basic Law and its enforcement as the greater German Constitution.

The League of Free Democrats advocates speedy, but solid regulations which initiate the market economy and especially account for the interests of medium-sized enterprises (tax legislation, antitrust legislation, credit conditions).

On the basis of the principle that property is a commitment, the League presses for the securing of savings, a dynamic pension regulation, guarantees for insurance claims and rights, and the balanced safeguarding of the rights of owners and users of property. A controlled price reform according to the development of productivity and incomes and social housing construction, financed by disarmament, are unrenouncable. The point is a solid social network.

The freedom of the citizens also means the freedom to determine the affairs of the municipalities as components of clearly federative structures. Therefore, the League advocates the principle: As little of the state as possible, as much of the state as necessary. However, it advocates an economical and competent administration on all levels. In this context the civil service law is a key problem. The League is positively disposed toward citizens' initiatives and public opinion polls.

Regarding the NATO membership or neutrality of Germany, the League of Free Democrats follows Genscher's proposal. It actively supports the transformation of the National People's Army into a kind of national guard (abolition of compulsory military service), the gradual major reduction of the Soviet troops in the GDR in agreement with NATO and by the consensus of the Warsaw Pact states, and the withdrawal of all nuclear weapons systems.

Criticism of 2:1 Exchange Rate Summarized

AU0404112990 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 2 Apr 90 p 1

[Carola Schuetze report: "New Fuel Added to Hot Discussion on Exchange Rate"]

[Text] East Berlin—Had the entire affair been launched two days later, one could have considered it an April fool's joke in bad taste. On Friday night, the surprised public was confronted with the recommendation of the Deutsche Bundesbank's Central Bank Council that, in the course of monetary union, savings of GDR citizens should be exchanged at the rate of 1:1 only up to the amount of 2,000 GDR marks. There could not have been more differing responses to this recommendation: sheer outrage on the part of the affected GDR citizens and

those politicians who are not only interested in financial calculations; whereas FRG Finance Minister Waigel described it as a "remarkably positive proposal," and as a considerable component considering that, for example, a family of four is able to change 8,000 GDR marks. Federal Bank President Poehl spoke of a "present for the GDR," if this recommendation were implemented in practice.

It is of little comfort when FRG Chancellor Kohl states—after he was reminded of statements he made on 18 March—that nobody needs to have any fears in the GDR, because "we keep our promises." Yet, somehow he seems to have forgotten what he said, because in Cottbus on 13 March he promised that the savings of small savers would be exchanged at the rate of 1:1, while, as far as I know, nobody has so far concretely defined what small savers actually are and who no longer falls into this category. From those around the chancellor, there were many optimistic promises that even permitted the hope for a general 1:1 exchange rate.

There have been many and varying reactions to the proposal of the Federal Bank's Central Council: Free Democratic Party of Germany [FDP] Chairman Lambsdorff spoke of it as unacceptable, Christian Democratic Union [CDU] Secretary General Kirchner of it as "unacceptable and unbearable," adding that only a political decision, including a 1:1 rate, would be accepted. The Greens described the whole affair as election fraud, while Bishop Forck of Berlin-Brandenburg recalled that Kohl had announced "something else," and particularly pointed to possible burdens for the poor and socially weak. Rainer Eppelmann pointed out that current speculations are not serious. Elmar Pieroth, the CDU's candidate for the office of economics minister, expressed his support for a 1:1 rate even for wages and pensions.

In NEUE OSNABRUECKER ZEITUNG, Ulf Fink, chairman of the Social Committees of Christian Democratic Employees (CDA), said that election promises must be kept. Any exchange rate other than 1:1 for small savers will cause mass emigration of GDR citizens to the FRG. Fink's conviction is shared by many other officials. The Christian-Social Committee of the CDU also emphasized that it would also point out that election promises must be kept.

Nevertheless, in the end the question remains whether the whole affair, unpleasant as it may be, is nothing more than yet another tempest in a teacup. After all, at this moment this wrangling over the exchange rate can do nothing but stir emotions, fear, insecurity, and a feeling of there being no future. The fact is that it is the governments in Bonn and Berlin that make the final decisions and have the final authority. Until there is a government in the GDR that is able to act and that can represent the interests of the voters, all those that are involved in the problem of the exchange rate ought to be reminded of the old saying, namely that speech is silver, but silence golden. It is absolutely unnecessary to confront the public with every single solution that comes up, even though it might have been given a lot of financial political thought. Expert talks that attach equal importance to the economic, political, and human angle ought to be conducted rapidly and with a high sense of responsibility. The next official word ought to be a definite result. The insecurity among the GDR population is great and there is no need to try hard to even increase it.

Institute Evaluates Economic Union Costs

AU0404203890 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar-1 Apr 90 p 3

[ADN/ND report: "45 Billion Deutsche Marks—Then Things Will Come Off Well"]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN/ND)—In the opinion of the International Politics and Economics Institute (IPW), the GDR economy needs 45 billion Deutsche marks as an efficient investment boost. This was stated by Prof. Lutz Maier, deputy director of the Institute, at a press conference in Berlin.

He presented an expert opinion on the GDR-FRG currency, economic, and social union, which advocates a speedy currency union despite the risk. Wages, salaries and pensions, and a per capita amount of 5,000 marks should be exchanged at the rate one to one, it is stated. However, the evaluation of enterprises' debts and property is still unclear.

The total costs on the road to a market economy cannot be clearly determined. All calculations in this respect are speculative, he said. The IPW believes that, after a financial boost, further recovery can be partly achieved by the GDR itself. For this purpose, the removal of price controls, the safeguarding of competition, a two-stage banking system, performance-oriented taxes, [leistungsorientierte steuern] and various forms of ownership have to be laid down in an economic constitutional law, he said.

The expert opinion expects approximately 1.5 to 2 million unemployed at the climax of the structural change. Greater mobility of the working people, which requires extensive retraining programs, is necessary, it is stated. [passage omitted]

State Bank Chief Addresses Bank Reform

AU0404135390 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 28 Mar 90 p 3

[Interview with Horst Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank, by Klaus Anton and Hans Hofmann; place and date not given: "Bank Reform in the GDR—What Is the Intention Behind It?]

[Text] In the GDR a new, double-stage banking system will be created; it will consist of an independent central bank on the one hand, and autonomous commercial banks on the other. On the occasion of the bank reform,

which is to be initiated on 1 April, ADN conducted the following interview with Horst Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank.

[ADN] The banking landscape is being changed in the GDR. Is the market economy responsible for this?

[Kaminsky] We are creating a new banking system in the GDR that takes into account important experiences and ideas of Western banks, particularly those of the FRG, but which also contributes its own ideas. It is intended to create the conditions to enable the banks to operate on the basis of the requirements of a market economy.

[ADN] As a consequence of this banking reform, which is to begin on 1 April, the State Bank cedes its commercial banking activities and will concentrate mainly on currency. What kind of challenges will you have to face?

[Kaminsky] It is correct that we will set up a two-stage banking system. There will be an independent central bank, which will be responsible mainly for the stability of the currency. It will not engage in any direct business transactions. Such transactions have essentially been excluded and transferred to the Deutsche Kreditbank AG. However, other commercial banks will assume such transactions as a second stage of the new system. The central bank controls the money supply for the economy and the liquidity of the commercial banks, it will be responsible for assuring minimum deposits on the part of the commercial banks, and will fix the interest rate for loans. Thus, the central bank will be the bank for banks and not the bank for enterprises. The commercial banks will be the partners of the enterprises.

[ADN] What was the old system like compared to the new one?

[Kaminsky] Under the old banking system, which was based on state planning, everything was carefully planned ahead: The size of credits, the borrowers, and the conditions. Now, criteria of the market economy will determine the granting of loans, and the decision will be made by the bankers of the individual enterprise. The central bank establishes the general skeleton conditions and makes sure that only the amount of money that is necessary for economic growth is put into circulation.

[ADN] How stable is our money?

[Kaminsky] The credits extended by the banks so far are covered. The credits have been used to finance, among other things, investements, stocks of material and finished products and the sector of housing construction. However, in the future we will have to pay much more attention to the profitability of the credits that we extend. We must make sure not only that the credits are materially covered but also that they are effective, repaid as quickly as possible, benefit the enterprise, and thus, ultimately, ensure the stability of the money.

[ADN] Economic and monetary union are imminent. Will the people have to expect losses once these are implemented?

[Kaminsky] This union is a most complicated matter. I think it is a unique situation—a domestic currency and a convertible one, in two national economies with a high degree of development, yet with completely different systems and a different level of labor productivity and efficiency, are to be linked together. At this stage it is impossible to say what the exchange rate and what the conditions for the exchange of GDR marks into Deutsche marks will be in the sphere of the economy, for the population, in the housing sector, and in other spheres. We are still dealing with this question. At any rate, monetary union offers opportunities for our country and for our population but it also contains certain risks. We must use these opportunities and combine foreign capital with our own efforts in order to quickly reach the West European level of production, thereby forming the basis for increasing prosperity here. One must spot the risks in good time. Many enterprises will have to restructure their range of products and prepare themselves for stiff competition.

[ADN] There is much confusion as far as the date of monetary union is concerned. As a member of the West German-East German commission of experts, what do you consider a possible date?

[Kaminsky] I cannot give you any date. Besides, I would like to say that the commission of experts has not yet discussed this issue. Personally, I believe that, together with the economic community and supported by social measures, monetary union will be implemented during the course of this year. The date is a political decision of our two governments.

[ADN] Deutsche Kreditbank AG was founded on 19 March, which takes over the commercial branches of your bank as well as their assets and liabilities. How high are the debts of our economy actually?

[Kaminsky] The State Bank's 1989 Annual Report shows credits to the economy to the tune of 260 billion marks. The bulk of these were extended to state-owned enterprises. At the same time of course, we also granted credits to cooperatives, private craftsmen, to industry and trade, and these are also included in the total sum. At the end of 1989, a total of 108 billion marks was allocated for cofinancing the housing program, for housing construction cooperatives, for the sector of private housing construction, as well as for value-preserving maintenance.

[ADN] All eminent FRG banks want to come to the GDR; many have already taken the initial steps. When will you give the go-ahead for foreign banks to actively engage in business?

[Kaminsky] To date 30 banks have established representations or official offices in the GDR. They are already successfully engaged in advising enterprises and establishing business contacts. Regulations for the opening of bank branches are currently being worked on. They will be submitted to the Council of Ministers soon, I think as early as April. Thus, we will create the conditions for the

State Bank to license the activities of foreign banks. I start from the assumption that we will be able to issue such licences probably even before the date of monetary union. We need foreign banks to ensure a comprehensive representation of banks and healthy competition.

[ADN] Well, but does it make sense to permit the establishment of other banks before changing over to the new currency?

[Kaminsky] We must still examine what kind of transactions these banks can carry out here before monetary union. I think that it makes little sense to do business with the GDR mark because this would raise complicated questions, for example, as far as the exchange rate is concerned. Nevertheless, these banks would then already have a wide range of activities, they could work with convertible foreign currency, and might even help us with the actual work of changing our currency on the date that has still to be fixed.

[ADN] Once the foreign banks are here the financial institutes of the GDR will not be granted a period of grace, but they will be faced with all the consequences of a market economy, will they not?

[Kaminsky] That is correct! Now we must work with concentration and prepare ourselves for thinking and acting on the basis of a market economy. Comprehensive training measures are under way. Even in the State Bank itself, a great number of employees are undergoing training for the tasks of a central bank. In this connection, we are cooperating closely with the Bundesbank in Frankfurt/Main. The commercial banks, for example, cooperate with Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, and Westdeutsche Landesbank as far as training is concerned. The savings banks can rely on help from their partners, the Savings Bank Association and the individual city and district savings banks in the FRG; cooperative banks for industry and trade also enjoy such partnership relations. Even our directorate here in Charlottenstrasse is undergoing a learning process in order to familiarize itself with the instruments of a central bank. All this will certainly not be finished when monetary union comes; on the contrary, only then will things really start to move.

New Weekly Economic Paper To Be Published

LD0404214390 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1544 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The first edition of the weekly DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTSZEITUNN [German Economic Paper] was introduced in Berlin this evening. The first issue, published tomorrow, will run to 100,000 copies. The paper can be bought in the GDR at a price of 1.80 marks in kiosks or on subscription; In the FRG it is only available subscription.

The paper offers above all to managers in industry, administration, and politics information on the economies of the GDR and East European countries. Apart from a central editorial office in Berlin, the paper has correspondents in six other GDR towns as well as in Bonn, Brussels, and other economic centers.

GDR, FRG Trade Unions Agree To Mergers

AU0404203290 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Mar 90 p 5

[ADN report: "Trade Unions To Merge"]

[Text] East Berlin—All-German trade unions for trade, banks, and insurances (HBV), as well as for foodstuffs, luxury foodstuffs, and restaurants (NGG) are to be established within one year. This was agreed by the heads of the corresponding FRG and GDR trade unions for trade, foodstuffs and luxury foodstuffs, as well as public services. Two new bodies will be created out of the existing GDR representative bodies, which will also adopt the names of their FRG counterparts. This was announced by the chairmen of the existing four organizations from the East and West at a news conference in Berlin on Thursday [29 March].

Referring to topical issues concerning the planned monetary union, the four trade union chairmen advocated a conversion of the GDR wages at a 1:1 rate. Lorenz Schwegler (HBV) described the discussion that deviates from the election promises as an "evil political blunder." Schwegler and NGG leader Erich Hermann welcomed the lock-out ban contained in the GDR trade union law, and spoke against a right of veto on the part of the government in the event of strikes.

The HBV trade union supports its colleagues in the GDR by setting up offices in Berlin, Dresden, Erfurt, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Schwerin which provide advice.

Interview With New Commissioner for Foreigners

AU0504084990 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar - 1 Apr 90 p 6

[Interview with GDR State Secretary Almuth Berger, commissioner for foreigners, by Dr. Peter Richter; place and date not given: "Increasing Aggressiveness Toward Foreigners"]

[Text] [Richter] With the appointment of a commissioner for foreigners, the government was complying with a demand by the central Roundtable. What do you regard as the reasons for such a demand?

[Berger] Soon after the start of the Roundtable's work, a working group for foreigners' issues was established by it because many people in our country were very shocked at the increasing hostility toward foreigners. There has always been aggressiveness toward foreigners but many things were not disclosed, no reports on it were permitted, and many people really knew nothing about it. Now everything is different. For many people the national question is now in the foreground and thus nationalist ideas have been and still are expressed much

more strongly. On the other hand, there are, of course, also new structural causes, which, for example, unnerve the working people. They experience economic constraints in the enterprises, are very afraid of dismissals, and often regard hostility toward foreigners, including assaults and other hostilities, which have been increasing very much, as a way out. Of course, this is connected with the way in which the contracts on the employment of foreign workers in our industry have been concluded so far. The staff often wants the foreigners to be the first to be dismissed, which is neither legally admissible nor morally justifiable. Therefore, changes have to be made, which mostly create new problems.

[Richter] You are confronted with many problems in this function. Are you actually able to cope with them with your small authority or was the appointment of a commissioner for foreigners maybe intended as a kind of alibi to show that something is done now?

[Berger] Of course, I would not be able to cope with this alone, therefore I am glad that I have helpers. The Roundtable Working Group for Foreigners' Issues adopted guidelines for a future foreigners' policy in the GDR. Now an advisory board in which members of the working group, but also representatives of various groups of foreign fellow citizens will work has been established. It will support me because experts such as lawyers, psychologists, teachers, and others are also represented in it. This is also my answer to your question about an alibi. I do not only have an office with a doorplate here. My colleagues and I see ourselves as a place where people can call, an opportunity for people in trouble to turn to us. We try to help them by first listening to them, providing information in some cases, but mostly by passing things on to the responsible authorities. Thus, the commissioner for foreigners has, above all, a protective and advisory function and we are planning to create similar authorities in the larger cities, the bezirks or later in the laender.

[Richter] But this direct work, which is sometimes comparable to that of a fire brigade—to prevent worse incidents, is certainly not sufficient....

[Berger] It is necessary. We deduce this from the numerous calls and letters which we receive. However, basic questions must, of course, be clarified in addition. In any case, a new GDR Constitution, which—as we hope—will be created, should formulate the foreigners' rights as human rights and narrowly define special rights of the citizens. This might, for example, concern the right to vote in People's Chamber elections, the performance of military service, and similar things. We call for the subjective right of asylum for every citizen. Moreover, it is time for us to accede to the Geneva Refugee Convention.

[Richter] The increasing hostility toward foreigners in our country permits the conclusion that such activities are not exactly popular. How do you want to gain understanding for this?

[Berger] This actually can be achieved neither by new laws and regulations nor by the work of our institution in the first place. The attitude and the behavior of many people in our country toward people with another tradition, culture, or color of skin oppresses me. We need allies to change this. I see them in the first place in the citizens movements, which have also supported minorities since their establishment. It is precisely they who want to make people aware of the chances that can arise from the coexistence with people of other cultures and countries. I hope for strong support, for example, from the movement to which I belong, that is, Democracy Now, but also from the others with whom we have formed an alliance. Our parliamentary group will certainly also be active along these lines. Another important partner is the church and the groups that developed from church work. I myself am a pastor. We want to use the new opportunities for cooperation that result from the basically changed relations between state and church. I will continue this work at any rate.

CDU Denounces Illegal Sales of Real Estate

AU0404131090 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 30 Mar 90 p 1

[NZ report: "Illegal Sales of Real Estate"]

[Text] East Berlin—"For good reason," Helmut Lueck, press spokesman of the Christian Democratic Union of Germany [CDU], announces: "Every day the CDU Executive Committee receives information that state and local authorities as well as responsible persons from combines and enterprises sell buidings and premises, enterprise property, and other state-owned assets, order their sale, or rent them partly far below their value. Sales are also made to citizens outside the GDR via men of straw.

"Manipulations, which are contrary to the valid laws, are invalid. A government headed by the CDU reserves for itself the right to check such business deals and will initiate the annulment of illegal contracts. At the same time, it will study potential consequences under penal law.

"This does not affect the steadily increasing number of joint ventures, which are agreed on for renewing and revitalizing the economic situation in line with the valid laws and which prepare the introduction of the social market economy."

Border Crossing Closed for 5 Apr Demonstration

LD0404202590 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1816 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Worbis (ADN)—Because of an announced demonstration, the Worbis-Duderstadt border crossing point in the Erfurt area will be closed to vehicles tomorrow between 1645 and 1830. According to the Erfurt border area command this measure is in the interests of the

safety of the demonstrators. Mackenrode, Zwinge, and Hohengandern have been recommended as alternative border crossing points.

FRG Papers, Magazines 'Flood' GDR Market

AU0404152590 East Berlin BERLINER ALLGEMEINE in German 30 Mar 90 p 2

[Klaus Baschleben commentary: "Media Flood From the West"]

[Text] This is probably unprecedented all over the world. Without any legal basis (and also without any basis regarding tax laws) the GDR is currently being flooded with newspapers, picture magazines, and magazines by the FRG media giants. This seemingly unstoppable wave of print products—colorful, thick, with high numbers of copies, and distributed mostly illegally—threatens to either swallow up or sweep away GDR print media.

At present we have nothing to effectively counter this wildly growing competition—neither in terms of production equipment, personnel, nor printing capacity. The government and the Media Control Council are helpless. They are also helpless in view of the fact that more and more Western print products are sold at a 1:1 exchange rate. The already narrow path of a certain chance in competition for the GDR media because of the formerly triple price for Western print products has thus been arbitrarily destroyed by the FRG publishing companies for the sake of their own advantages in competition.

It is certainly good to have a variety of media and thus a variety of opinions after the freedom of the press has been achieved in our country. And the interest in FRG newspapers and magazines is high in our country, and the demand should also be met. But this must not happen in wild proliferation and at the cost of the GDR media. At least equal opportunities in competition on the free media market should be ensured.

The first freely elected GDR parliament and the new government should urgently deal with this issue and should establish a legally ensured system of rules for this. The free market economy cannot and must not be understood and interpreted in the sense of an anarchical market economy.

For the time being, the GDR newspaper publishers only have the chance of doing as good work as possible on the basis of the freedom of the press and with their newly achieved understanding of democracy and of hoping for the loyalty of their readers.

VOLKSARMEE Weekly Changes Name

LD0204111190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1021 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR weekly VOLKSARMEE [PEOPLE'S ARMY] has changed its title under which it has been known since the founding of the NVA [National People's Army] in 1956. As TREND it will, from now on, cover not only everyday life in the National People's Army, but also life in the Bundeswehr (FRG) and other West European Armed Forces, such as the Austrian Bundesheer and the Swiss Army. [passage omitted]

Horn Views Forthcoming Bratislava Summit

LD0404174390 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] It became doubtful in recent days whether Hungary will take part in the Czechoslovak-Polish-Hungarian summit meeting in Bratislava. Our correspondent Gyorgy Onody asked Foreign Minister Gyula Horn about this on the telephone.

[Begin recording] [Onody] Mr. Minister, Czechoslovak President Havel has invited Polish, Hungarian, and Czechoslovak politicans to Bratislava on 9 April. He has also invited representatives from Italy, Austria, and Yugoslavia. This week, reports came out of Rome that Hungarian diplomacy does not consider the time for the multilateral meeting to be suitable. Indeed, there was talk of its being necessary, in Hungarian opinion, to discuss minorities at the Bratislava summit. All this indicates that we have reservations prior to Bratislava in connection with Bratislava. Mr. Minister, in the final analysis, what is Hungary's position?

[Horn] Look, without a doubt it is a fact, and we have told the Czechoslovak side in writing, that the date 9 April is very unsuitable for us, since the second round of the elections will take place on 8 April, after which the votes will be tabulated, and all of us—that is, Matyas Szuros, Miklos Nemeth, and myself—are affected. That is one thing. The other thing is that in our view the issues figuring on the agenda of the consultation—that is, how we should promote our cooperation, our joining in the all-European process, our cooperation in connection with the European organizations of integration, and other topics—are very important. But, at the same time, with due regard to the situation that has developed, we proposed that we should discuss, either on a bilateral or a multilateral basis, the situation of the national minorities, the problems that have recently arisen.

In the end, we, all three of us, Matyas Szuros, Miklos Nemeth, and myself decided that despite the unfavorable circumstances, we will take part in the Bratislava meeting.

[Onody] I have a question, after all this: What do we expect from Bratislava?

[Horn] I imagine, foremost—although we will go into detail on this at the scene—that there will really be a far-reaching exchange of opinions and consultation. At the same time, we would not only like discussion on the matter of national minorities; but in light of possibilities, we would also like to achieve a joint standpoint, at least in Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations. [end recording]

USSR Commander Denies Debrecen Airport Closing

LD0404201190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The commander of the Soviet military airport in Debrecen has denied that there might be intentions to dismantle the establishment. Colonel Viktor Zabrazhnov spoke after he was visited on location by Lajos Fuer, member of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] Presidium, who received reports that work had begun on closing up the airport entirely. The Soviet commander told him that only the technical equipment which is necessary for military flights is being dismantled. Negotiations will begin with the Hungarian side on the usable buildings and equipment, after they are assessed. The Soviet colonel believes that Debrecen airport is in excellent condition, it is outstandingly suitable for civilian flights, and thus it would be regrettable to use it for objectives contrary to its purpose.

Ikarus To Privatize, Sell Stock to Foreigners

OW0404130390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Budapest, April 4 KYODO—Ikarus, Hungary's state-owned bus maker, will be privatized toward the end of this year and sell more than 50 percent of its stock to Japanese and other foreign automakers, a top company official said.

The decision was made known by Vice President Istvan Lepsenyi in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Tuesday.

Lepsenyi cited Japan's Hino Motors, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and Nissan Motor Co. as possible partners and negotiations have started with some of the these automakers.

Lepsenyi said induction of foreign capital into the company is indispensable for it to acquire management know-how, fund raising and access to foreign auto markets.

He said the company has sounded out major enterprises in Japan, the United States and Europe on capital participation.

Lepsenyi said he highly values Japanese management know-how and looks forward to capital participation by Japanese enterprises.

Hungary's state-run electric lamp maker has sold 50 percent of its stock to General Electric Corp. of the United States for about 150 million dollars.

Government Daily on Mazowiecki's U.S. Visit

AU0404205990 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Mar 90 pp 1, 7

[Jacek Moskwa commentary: "The American Card"]

[Text] Poland has occupied an exceptionally privileged position in U.S. relations with the countries of Central and East Europe. The main reason for this is the existence of a relatively large group of Americans of Polish descent, as well as the historical traditions that extend back to the end of the 18th century. More recently, in the 1960's and 1970's, the strategy of adopting a differentiated approach to the communist bloc countries provided for the promotion of the interests of countries that pursued a relatively liberal policy.

Official contacts between the Polish authorities and the United States reached their lowest point during the period of martial law. However, this did not mean that concern for the affairs of our country declined. On the contrary, viewed from today's perspective; that is, several years later, Poland appears to be a country in which a U.S. policy that combined pressure, diplomatic contacts, and limited concessions proved to be effective. So, the United States has made an important contribution to the changes that are taking place in our country.

The visit to the U.S. by the Premier Mazowiecki, like last year's trip by Lech Walesa, proved yet again that we can and should strive to foster the best possible relations with the world's number one power. As far as prestige is concerned, Tadeusz Mazowiecki was treated with the greatest possible reverence. In his welcoming speech, President George Bush compared the premier to Thomas Jefferson and the "roundtable" to the beginnings of the American Revolution, which would appear to be something of an exaggeration even to us. The program of private talks was expanded, which gave the premier an opportunity to provide a detailed account of our position on key issues. Mazowiecki also had meetings with leading members of the U.S. Congress and Administration, including Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, the treasury and defense secretaries, and the head of the CIA. Regardless of what concrete results the talks produced, the people with whom they were held is in itself proof that contacts between the two states are on a new level.

In the statements that he made to the press, Tadeusz Mazowiecki said several times that he considered the most important result produced by the visit to be recognition for Poland's special position in American policy; a position that is not only based on historical considerations and fondness, but also takes account of our country's potential and importance in the new Europe that is coming into being.

Press interest focused on two of the subjects on which talks were held. The first of those was German unification, guarantees for our borders, and Poland's participation in the "two-plus-four" talks. There was no fundamental breakthrough on the issue, although, on the other hand, the differences are not as great as they are sometimes made out to be. The U.S. Foreign Service is one of the co-authors of the "two-plus-four" formula, so it is hard to imagine—especially following the Bush-Kohl telephone conversation on the eve of the Polish visit—the Americans making a further move. The FRG is a first-rank ally of the United States and its continued membership in NATO is a key strategic objective. However, President Bush did make it known that the United States considers Poland's present frontier to be final.

The visit gave the head of the Polish Government an opportunity to explain in detail—and to do so publicly—why a frontier treaty should be initialed before the two German states are finally united.

The German issue is linked to questions concerning the continued presence of Soviet forces in Poland. The position of the U.S. Administration and of representative circles of the U.S. political establishment is unequivocal on this issue. However, the Polish Government, while accepting a united Germany's membership of NATO and being in favor of the closure of Soviet bases on our territory, views this issue within the broader context of strategic equilibrium and, in particular, of the Vienna negotiations, which concern reducing forces to a level of 125,000 for each side.

As for matters that extend beyond the realm of the purely political, there are indications that Poland might be able to obtain a special status in relations with the United States. Tadeusz Mazowiecki bolstered the image of a country that continues to be in a deep crisis, but has chosen the correct path of tough, radical treatment and of a Poland that is not only showing promising signs of improvement, but is also turning out to be a place for profitable investment. In light of this, the economic agreement that was personally signed by the President and the premier is of great importance. It does not accord U.S. capital a privileged position in Poland, but creates possibilities for attracting it by removing certain restrictions and obstacles.

Viewed in conjunction with what Tadeusz Mazowiecki achieved with respect to other aspects of the visit—primarily regarding contacts with the Polish and Jewish communities—and the unflagging support that is enjoyed by the "Solidarity" movement, it seems justified to nurture the hope that the U.S. card may turn out to be quite good in the difficult game that we are playing.

Geremek Discusses Visits to U.S., Netherlands

LD0404215690 Warsaw PAP in English
1828 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Professor Bronislaw Geremek told PAP that doubts as to Poland's western borders and Lithuania's eastern borders did not serve the future of Europe.

After his short visit to the United States and Amsterdam, the chairman of the Citizen's Parliamentary Committee, who delivered lecture on the Solidarnosc movement at the Columbia University, also discussed his other meetings in New York. They were more of a political character, particularly as regards contacts with Polish emigration milieux and in the U.S.-Jewish Committee.

In Amsterdam, I took part in a conference called "Global Panel" that discussed current situation in Europe and worldwide and prospects for both political and economic development.

In the Dutch Parliament, I met representatives of the local foreign and national defence committees.

I was guest of the North Atlantic Council to mark the 41st anniversary of NATO general secretary. Ambassador Wegener and Professor Georgiy Arbatov from the USSR. We discussed what was now the subject of world conflicts and prospects for development of military pacts in Europe and worldwide.

South Korean Economic Mission Opens Talks

LD0204175790 Warsaw PAP in English
1630 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 2—Members of a South Korean economic mission started their talks here today. This is the biggest group of managers of concerns now on a visit to Poland since the establishment of diplomatic and official economic relations by both countries last November. Also then, it was decided that South Korea was ready to give considerable credits to finance the purchases of investment goods and marketables and to give guarantees to its own investors wanting to invest their capital in Poland.

The sums amounting to $450 million are taken into account. It is important now to specify these decisions. The mission is led by Dr Lee Hahn-been [as received], chairman of the International Private Economic Council also former vice premier and one of the co-authors of that country's economic success.

Last year, direct Polish-South Korean turnover exceeded $8 million. However, the indirrect turnover was several times higher (for example, the Agropol Polish company operates in South Korea but it has its headquarters in Japan and thus the earnings from its work in South Korea are included into turnover with Japan).

The guests had talks at the ministries of foreign economic relations, transport and shipping and foreign affairs and at the agency for foreign investments today. Several members of the mission were received by senate speaker Andrzej Stelmachowski and their talks resulted in many concrete solutions. It is possible to purchase know-how for Polish telecommunications in South Korea.

Poland is likely to import know-how serving energy-saving production, particularly in metallurgy. The Polish merchant fleet takes interest in importing specialized ships of the panamax type, cold storage vessels and ships for carrying liquified cargo. The guests were presented with a list of investment projects.

One can expect also new contracts for exports from Poland to be signed. South Korean firms take interest in importing equipment for mines, know-how and products of the chemical industry, medical and control-measurement outfit and agricultural and food produce. As regards all trade questions and investments, South Korean industralists are to hold talks directly with representatives of Polish firms.

Mr. Lee Hahn-been spoke very highly of the hitherto stage of the economic program pursued in Poland. Taking into account the unusual effectiveness of economic changes in South Korea I view these words as a particularly authoritative statement, Vice Minister for Foreign Economic Relations Janusz Kaczurba told PAP journalist.

Mazowiecki Cables Birthday Greetings to Kohl

LD0204212390 Warsaw PAP in English
1836 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 2—Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki sent a cable with wishes to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to mark his 60th birthday.

The Polish people and the Government of the Republic of Poland are particularly aware that a historic moment approaches when natural rights of the German people to self-determination, including to state unity in freedom, are realized, the premier writes.

I deeply trust that the setting up of a united German state as Poland's direct neighbor will at the same time create beneficial conditions for fulfilling the desire of the free people and the sovereign Polish state for lasting Polish-German reconciliation. And I think that a treaty of the Republic of Poland with a united Germany will be an appropriate foundation for this, a treaty recognizing the Odra and Nysa border, so that not the smallest source of future conflicts between Germans and Poles over borders should be left.

Lafontaine To Discuss 'Polish-German Brigade'

LD0404225190 Warsaw PAP in English
1655 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—"Talks in Warsaw will not only focus on the Polish-German border question. The stance

of SPD [Social Democratic Party] on the issue has been known for long", said Minister-President of Saarland, Deputy Chairman of SPD, Oscar Lafontaine after he had arrived here on a two-day unofficial visit.

The minister-president of Saarland said that the talks will cover all the issues which are currently discussed by the two countries including security. "I also want to discuss, in greater detail, my proposal to set up a Polish-German brigade. We have already got a model of a French-German brigade.

Asked whether the brigade would be stationed on the territory of the GDR, Oscar Lafontaine said that this is not the most important thing, the main point is to have such a cooperation started at all, he said.

Oscar Lafontaine and the persons accompanying him Horst Ehmke—deputy-chairman of SPD faction in the Bundestag and Hans Koschnick—member of SPD board, chairman of German-Polish parliamentary group in the Bundestag, were received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski.

The exchange of views mainly concerned the problems pertaining to the unification of Germany and the consequences of this historic process for Europe and particularly Germany's neighbours, including Poland.

After the meeting Lafontaine said: "This is my first visit in an Eastern European country as a candidate for FRG's chancellor. It is a conscious decision which stems from the will to achieve cooperation for the reconciliation of the two nations. I believe that there is a great chance to improve mutual relations. During my visit I want to discuss the matter of a Polish-German brigade based on the model of the existing German-French brigade. It is not a a military structure, however, but a political one aimed at reconciliation. Through this I wanted to point out that not only the political status of the GDR should be discussed but also the security of all Eastern European countries including the USSR.

The visitor held an over one-hour talk with Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. In the wake of the meeting, Lafontaine told newsmen: "We support the Polish-German economic cooperation and Poland's efforts to restructure her economy. We point out that the FRG, being aware of its responsibility for the all-European process, cannot limit its economic assistance to the GDR."

In response to the question about German guarantees for the Polish western border, Lafontaine said that the Polish Government expressed its wish to work out at present the text of a treaty to be negotiated with the two German governments. "We have announced our support in this respect," he added.

Also today, Lafontaine met with head of the Chief Council of the Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland Aleksander Kwasniewski to discuss the Polish-German relations.

Lafontaine and Zdzislaw Najder, who is head of the Civic Committee at the Solidarity leader [as received], discussed Polish-German relations and mainly the question of building anew the confidence which started to evaporate as the question of confirming the Polish western border is dragging on.

They also touched upon Poland's future cooperation with EC of which a united Germany will make a major portion.

Jaruzelski, Others Meet Italian Defense Minister

LD0404215290 Warsaw PAP in English 1820 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—President of the Republic of Poland, Superior of the Armed Forces Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Italian Minister of Defence Fermo Mino Martinazzoli now on an official visit to Poland.

During the talk Jaruzelski and Martinazzoli exchanged their views on the current international situation and prospects of preserving and strengthening peace and security in Europe.

Also today, Martinazzoli was received by Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki. Present was Minister of National Defence General of the Army Florian Siwicki.

During his several-day visit in Poland, the Italian minister of defence held a number of talks and met with top officials of the Ministry of National Defence. While in Krakow, he paid a visit to the metropolitan of Krakow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, and in Warsaw he met with deputy secretary of the Episcopate of Poland, Bishop Jerzy Dabrowski.

Martinazzoli and persons accompanying him toured the monuments of Warsaw and Krakow. They also visited the site of the former Nazi death camp Auschwitz-Birkenau. Minister Fermo Mino Martinazzoli paid tribute to his compatriots buried at the cemetery of Italian soldiers in Warsaw.

Skubiszewski Departs for Finland Visit

LD0404211590 Warsaw PAP in English 1933 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Krzysztof Skubiszewski left for a two-day official visit to Finland today.

Before his departure, the minister told PAP: "The relations with Finland develop very well. There are no matters of controversy, therefore we shall devote a lot of time to European problems which are interesting for both sides, and particularly to CSCE conference and preparations for CSCE summit scheduled for this year.

"We shall also discuss institutional forms of CSCE. I also think that we shall discuss the German question, and mainly the new security system in Europe. As concerns

this matter it is necessary to start up concrete actions and not only agree as to the fact that such a system should exist," Skubiszewski said.

Journalists Protest Publishing Concern Breakup

AU0304073190 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 23 Mar 90 p 3

[PAP report: "The Journalists Association of the Polish Republic"]

[Text] The presidium of the Main Board of the Journalists Association of the Polish Republic and the chairmen of 19 regional chapters have issued an open letter in which—on behalf of the organization's 8,924 members—they protest the dramatic effect that the recent moves concerning the press will have on journalists.

The letter says: "Our warnings and messages that we sent to publishers have not helped. The Press Council does not function, and appeals do not have any effect. The growing desperation within the community has been met with a complete lack of understanding. The liquidation of the press is continuing.

Although we are already faced with faits accomplis, we demand that:

—those deciding the fate of the "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch" Workers' Cooperative Publishing House [RSW] ensure that those press titles that still exist can continue to appear;
—the process of closing down newspapers and periodicals be stopped;
—journalists are represented on the RSW central liquidation commission and the commission's regional representations."

The letter ends: "We particularly appeal to the Sejm that in future no decisions are made about the future of communities, and occupational and social groups without listening to their views beforehand."

Journalist Association on RSW Breakup

AU0304105590 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 28 Mar 90 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Statement by the Association of Polish Journalists"]

[Text] In relation to the Sejm decision to break up the Workers Publishing Cooperative [RSW] publishing empire, previously the property of the former Polish United Workers Party [PZPR], the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] wishes to state the following:
1. The former PZPR monopoly must not be replaced by distributing the existing periodicals among various political forces. These publications should either be state-owned, cooperative, or self-governing. They should statutorily serve the aim of free circulation of information and views.
2. The following factors have to be taken into consideration, namely, the independence of editorial teams and their views regarding the future and program of their respective periodical, as well as the interests of former employees who were expelled during martial law.
3. Representatives of the SDP, or those representatives elected by the delegates representing the journalists' profession, must be allowed to sit on the liquidation commissions that will divide RSW property.
4. Effective means that will prevent any attempt to take over a publication by the nomenklatura, or any person who does not enjoy the trust of their colleagues, must be elaborated.
5. A collective form of employment protection has to be worked out for all the people who for various reasons will not be retained on the staff of their respective publication.

We are addressing this statement to the general public, parliament, the government, and the appointed liquidator of RSW.

Daily Criticizes Publishing Cooperative Abolition

AU0404144090 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 2 Apr 90 p 2

[Jerzy Urban commentary: "A Political Trick"]

[Text] Journalists from papers belonging to the Workers' Publishing Cooperative [RSW] have started to form cooperatives, which the law on the dissolution of the RSW encourages them to do. The delegations of Italian publishers, who visited Poland on behalf of the Italian Government to examine ways of helping the Polish press, say that during the publishing crisis in Italy, it was also fashionable to salvage the press by setting up journalists' cooperatives. However, all these cooperatives quickly went bankrupt except for a tiny one that publishes a local religious paper, but this cooperative is run by nuns, people brought up to work in a commune and possessing spiritual needs rather than material ones. The Italians claimed that their journalists' cooperatives could not be helped; this form of press organization was already too close to clinical death. Yugoslav experience also confirms this.

Leaving aside the economic pitfalls of forming newspapers and journals into cooperatives, it is high unlikely that an editor, who can be hired and fired at will, could be capable of editing anything. The main function of an editor in chief is to reject articles. His dependence on chronically overconfident authors must lead to a decline in the quality of his journal and to the principle of editing by conducting negotiations.

I have worked in two strongly democratized editorial offices. One was the old PO PROSTU, whose editor in chief was elective, and which was run by the entire staff collectively. This worked until October 1956, when the staff split into two streams, a nationalist stream in support of Gomulka, and a liberal-democratic stream. The paper would have disintegrated eventually were it

not for the Polish United Workers party [PZPR] Central Committee, which closed it down. Rakowski's POLITYKA was also an institution with a very democratic system of functioning. The boss opened a protective umbrella and provided only general political guidelines, allowing himself to be overruled. However, POLITYKA was ruled not by all the journalists, but by an oligarchy, with which the rank and file struggled but lacked the strength to overcome because POLITYKA was not a cooperative in which the majority has the final word.

I would suggest to journalists that they should save themselves any way they can, but they should not harbor illusions about cooperatives. Giving them the right to set up cooperatives to produce newspapers and journals, as laid down in the law that abolishes the RSW, is nothing but a Sejm propaganda ploy. Nothing could be more embarrassing for people who produce propaganda than to be fooled by propaganda. The cooperative trick is supposed to win over, or at least pacify, the journalistic community, but in fact, by abolishing the RSW, the government itself will decide who will receive what publication and which ones should be preserved. According to the law in question, any journalistic cooperative may be eliminated at a moment's notice, for the government will decide how much money each cooperative is to provide, which cooperatives deserve subsidies, and which of them should disappear. This will obviously depend on the political leanings of the editor in chief of a given paper, whether his political views are acceptable or unacceptable to the government. By means of this law, the government has assumed control over the entire press that belonged to the RSW, and will be able to shape it politically and fill it with its own people with as much freedom as the PZPR before it. Cooperatives may exist, of course, provided they lift their paws and wag their tails.

The idea of newspapers and journals being owned by their staff, who impart to these newspapers and journals their own political leanings, dates back to 1980 and is the brainchild of Stefan Bratkowski. The press should be the property of large social groups, who govern it either by market methods, in other words, either they buy up a given press title or they do not, or by political methods, whereby they appoint a political representation, to whom the entire paper's staff should be subservient. After all, there is no reason why public opinion should be ruled by just anybody who happens to have journalistic training and has been hired as a journalist. If industry were governed neither by a command system nor by market principles, then car factory workers organized into democratic cooperatives would be free to produce cars with one wheel, no engine, and no seats if they thought it convenient to do so.

From the point of view of the role of the press, the idea of handing over papers to cooperatives is senseless, and from an economic point of view it is downright suicidal. It will not last. It is just a temporary anesthetic for journalists. Under this anesthetic, with the help of economic instruments, the political orientation of the press will be altered to suit the present government's tastes. When the political transformation of RSW publications is complete, and that will happen quickly, publishers like Springer, Murdoch, Maxwell, and Hearst will soon head the papers, and the cooperative venture will quickly pass into oblivion.

Daily Examines Composition of Parliamentary Clubs

AU0304074590 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 27 Mar 90 p 3

['J.M.'-signed report: "Ten Deputies' Clubs"]

[Text] The Club of the Social-Democratic Union of the Polish Republic, which was founded on 22 March, is the 10th Sejm deputies' club. It was formed out of the Union Circle, which was part of the Parliamentary Club of the Democratic Left [PKLD] for two months. When the Club was formed, it had 34 deputies, but its chairman, Deputy Wieslawa Ziokowska, said the next day in the Sejm that "a group of 40 people are involved with the beginning of the club."

The PKLD now has 126 members, including 21 deputies who belong to the Social Democracy of the Polish Republic [SdRP]. The rest are nonparty. Apart from members of the Social-Democratic Union, seven nonparty deputies have left the PKLD for various reasons and with various intentions, which one can imagine, though they have not been made public. One of those who has left is Marian Orzechowski, its former chairman. The present chairman is Deputy Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz.

The Citizens' Parliamentary Club [OKP] has 187 members, and there have been no recent changes in its composition, though differences have appeared on account of the political sympathies of its deputies. The club is chaired by Deputy Bronislaw Geremek. The last numerical change occurred last December, when the Club's membership fell by four deputies, who transferred to the Club of the Polish Peasants' Party founded by Roman Bartoszcze.

Nevertheless, these three deputies remain in the family, in other words, in the coalition that consists of three other clubs apart from the OKP, totalling 104 members. These clubs are the Club of the Polish Peasant Party "Rebirth," with 72 members, chaired by Deputy Jozef Zych; the Club of the Bartoszcze Polish Peasant Party, with seven members; and the Club of the Democratic Party, with its new chairman, Tadeusz Bien, and 25 members, two less than at the beginning of the present Sejm. This latter Club has been abandoned by its former chairman, Deputy Zbigniew Rudnicki, and some time ago it was also abandoned by Deputy Anna Dynowska, who has nevertheless remained a member of the Democratic Party.

The Independent Deputies' Club, was founded in February by six nonparty deputies who had left the Polish

United Workers' Party in January. However, this club has not been conspicuous, and the name of its chairman has still not been announced (Deputy Kazimierz Wozniak filed a declaration on behalf of this group during a Sejm meeting).

As far as the three Christian clubs are concerned, the PAX Club has 10 deputies, chaired by Jozef Wojcik; the Club of the Christian-Social Union has eight deputies, chaired by Tadeusz Nowacki; and the Club of the Polish Catholic-Social Union, chaired by Jozef Gajewski, once again has five members after the return of Deputy Marian Szytalbelka. This is stil the smallest Sejm club.

In addition, the Sejm also contains a small group of nonparty deputies not belonging to any club. They include two former members of the United Peasant Party and Democratic Party Clubs, and seven former members of the PKLD whom we mentioned at the beginning. Here we have a clearly fluid situation. It may change, and then our figures will also change.

Let us recall that at the beginning of the 10th Sejm, there were seven deputies' clubs.

Workers Object to Privatization Plan

AU0304111290 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 28 Mar 90 p 2

['W.Z.'-signed report: "Self-Management Body Representatives on a 'Brutal Contest of Interests'"]

[Text] On 27 March, the participants in the Fifth National Forum of Workers' Self-Management Bodies in Zielona Gora continued their attack on the government, Sejm, and "Solidarity."

"Mazowiecki's 100-day honeymoon is over. Society continues to nurture the myth about 'our government,' yet in the meantime there is a brutal contest of interests, a race to get rich as a result of privatization faster than anyone else," said Sejm Deputy Andrzej Milkowski. He made it clear that the "Partner" and "Doradca" ["Adviser"] firms of consultants are counting on big winnings (Minister Lis was involved in "Partner" before he became minister, and Citizens' Parliamentary Club Deputy Jan K. Bielecki is head of "Doradca").

The Forum adopted four stances and two resolutions, boiling down to the following:

The representatives of the workers' self-management bodies object to:

—The appointment of an agency dealing with changes of ownership, "whose chairman, possessing enormous powers, would be beyond social and parliamentary control";
—Plans to amend the law on state enterprises, "especially those provisions thereof that concern the division, liquidation, and salvage of enterprises."

They do not agree with the appointment of a special Sejm commission to "accelerate the passing of the legal instruments connected with privatization."

They demand:

—A public debate on privatization;
—A "referendum on how privatization should be implemented," to be held simultaneously with the local government elections;
—The creation of a national assets fund, which would control privatization;
—The publication by the government of a Letter of Intent addressed to the IMF;
—An "urgent" presentation by the Mazowiecki team of "undertakings to increase the supply of goods," or else the Forum participant will call for the resignation of the government's economic team.

They recommend: —The dismissal of Minister Lis on the grounds that "the government's restrictive financial policy, coupled with the idea of appointing a government plenipotentiary responsible for privatization, may be interpreted as a deliberate attempt to ruin enterprises so that small groups of people can acquire them cheaply."
—An immediate parliamentary election, with election regulations consisting of five points.

A motion by self-management representatives from Gdansk to appoint a "self-managing political representation" (in connection with the parliament elections) was turned down on account of a mistrust of any party activity and differences of opinion (58 votes in favor, 68 against, and 23 abstentions).

Despite accusations that "Solidarity" was rejecting the workers' self-management movement and was eager to take over the function of workers councils in workplaces, a "message addressed to the Second 'Solidarity' Congress" was adopted almost unanimously. The purpose of cooperation between "both streams of the workers' movement" should be to "introduce the principle of self-management to all forms of economic ownership, expand the sector of workers' ownership, and carry out changes in ownership in accordance with the wishes of the workers."

The talks were supposed to finish with speeches by ministers and deputies, but no one from the government showed up. Deputy Gabrus from the parliamentary club of the Social-Democratic Union obligated himself to place the Forum's resolutions before parliament.

Military Daily on Future European Developments

AU0204213090 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Mar 90 pp 1, 3

[Major Wojciech Stepek commentary: "Really On All Fronts?"]

[Text] Recently, the press has carried many articles whose authors present their own opinions on the shape

of the future (united, confederated, divided, or dismembered) Europe, wondering what place Poland will have in it and how to establish security for Europe and Poland during a changing balance of forces. Thanks to these generally valuable analyses, Polish public opinion is able to acquaint itself with a broad spectrum of opinions, and formulate its own views.

However, humility tells one not to ignore the fact that sometimes, tense authors give reign to their fantasies. On the basis of assumptions about what may but need not occur, they express extreme views not only about tomorrow, but also about today. Surely it would be better to carefully consider ways of building a united Europe that take into account the vital interests of the Polish people. That is the vision toward which Polish foreign policy is aimed, and that is the direction of Polish defense doctrine.

It is commendable that politicians in the Warsaw Pact countries underline the need to preserve and maintain the two opposing alliances until further notice (mentioned at the Prague foreign ministers' conference). NATO politicians and military men are saying the same thing at a time when momentous changes are occurring in central and East Europe. One should assume this attitude has been brought on by at least three factors:

—An eagerness to preserve the balance that has prevented conflicts quite effectively;
—Most of the disarmament talks are between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The standpoints reached therein are so advanced that any violation of the mandate of the talks would cause great losses, delaying or destroying the possibility of accords;
—The West is interested in the success of "perestroyka" and, as illustrated in the speeches of some Western representatives, it maintains a cautious approach toward the Soviet military presence in Europe. Although during Premier Mazowiecki's Washington visit President Bush did say that the sooner Soviet forces pull out of East Europe, the better, some Western politicians are not quite so sure. By the way, the Polish premier, referring to the U.S. President's statement, said that Soviet forces should remain in Poland until the German question is resolved.

Assuming that these are just forecasts, the following are the most likely prerequisites in the coming years for Poland's security:

—The philosophy of new thinking will strengthen, and its results will be visible in the political, economic, environmental, and military spheres;
—The present opposing alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, will not disappear from the map of Europe. Instead, they will evolve into political, not military, pacts (as far as the Warsaw Pact is concerned, this is already happening);
—Poland will belong to the Warsaw Pact on a partnerlike basis, guided by properly conceived national interests;
—A treaty on conventional armed forces and arms reductions will be concluded in Vienna, which will set upper limits on the size of national armed forces, including Poland's;
—Poland will share its western border with a united Germany;
—The Baltic republics of the Soviet Union will strive for independence, though this will be a rather longer process than is currently believed.

Of course, these events may take a different direction, accelerate, or slow down. Other prerequisites might also appear. But assuming that the above-listed prerequisites do prevail, what kind of Army should we have?

Its size and shape will be based on Poland's defense doctrine and international agreements, most of all those reached in Vienna, plus the country's economic capability. It seems that in fact, the situation will encourage a reduction, not an increase, in military capability, which does not mean that a total end to this capability is necessary. There will be a clear change in the orientation of armed forces, away from defense and counterattack, toward defense on its own. Concrete plans have already been publicized, so I will not discuss them. Anyone interested can read articles in, among other things, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, POLITYKA, and specialist publications.

What I think is most important is a clear tendency to make Polish military undertakings clearly defensive ones, including such undertakings that possess a social dimension. The state's defense system consists of many components. The Armed Forces are a major component, but not the only one. It would be a fatal error to abandon the solving of defense problems on a nationwide basis. A power group, with sole responsibility for safeguarding security, is an anachronism. Without comprehensive and coordinated political, diplomatic, economic, social, military, and other tasks, safeguarding the country's security is impossible.

During the further debate on the future shape of Poland's security, I would advise against the formulation of conclusions whereby our Army should be immediately prepared to act on all fronts. This is not at all because I think there is a greater danger from one direction than from the other, or because our neighbors might be alarmed and feel threatened. I do not deny the existence of dangerous desires. But what I would suggest is the establishment of the kind of European and national security that does not presuppose the existence of one, two, or more enemies, but instead treats all neighbors at least as solid partners, if not yet friends. It would be disastrous to pursue a policy which, instead of destroying existing divisions, gives rise to new ones, builds up animosity, creates real or imagined threats, and surrounds one with enemies. In such a situation, it is difficult to imagine the country's defense capability, including the size of the Armed Forces. Regardless of how events develop, let us preserve moderation and remain realists.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Gets New Title

LD0204105190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] It is our journalistic duty to inform you that a new daily has appeared in the kiosks. It is ZOLNIERZ RZECZPOSPOLITEJ [Soldier of the Republic] and it succeeds ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. The graphic side of the paper is the same and the contents are also very similar.

Meeting Founds Mazowsze Social Democratic Union

LD0204095990 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] A regional founding meeting of the Mazowsze Social Democratic Union has been held in Warsaw. Dr. Jan Wojnowski has been elected its chairman.

Personnel Changes in Voivodship Offices

LD0204145690 Warsaw PAP in English 1416 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 2—The following have been dismissed from service and pensioned off at their own request by the interior minister, the Interior Ministry's press spokesman reports:

—Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Gdansk Colonel Jan Sosnowski.
—Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs office in Katowice Colonel Edmund Matys.
—Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Krakow Colonel Wieslaw Dzialowski.
—Deputy Head of the Voivodship internal Affairs Office in Opole Colonel Jozef Oleksy.
—Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Poznan Colonel Zenon Dyrda.
—Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Torun Lieutenant Colonel Bogdan Marchlewski.

Besides, the interior minister recalled Deputy Head of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Krakow Colonel Eugeniusz Jakubowski and put him at the disposal of [the] director of the Interior Ministry's personnel department.

Premier Accepts Voivode Resignations

LD0204211390 Warsaw PAP in English 1826 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 2—The premier accepted resignations of Franciszek Strzalka, voivode of Bielsko-Biala and Wlodzimierz Pasternak, voivode of Kielce and in line with the resolutions of voivodship people's councils in Bielsko-Biala and Kielce recalled them from their posts. The premier thanked the two for their hitherto work.

Solidarity '80 Criticizes Government, Walesa

LD0204215290 Warsaw PAP in English 1901 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Katowice, April 2—The regional organizing committee of Solidarity '80 in the Slask and Dabrowa Gornicza Region has repeatedly criticized performance by the government and Lech Walesa's Solidarity '89.

The activists of Solidarity '80 stressed that the draft of collective dismissals, approved by heads of solidarity factory commissions, was a method of disciplining society and not an attempt to improve the economy.

The Solidarity '80 members continue to underscore that a trade union should safeguard the interests of the working people and not of the authorities regardless of the latters' roots, character, the way in which they were elected or what intentions they declare.

French TV To Broadcast Free Starting in May

LD3003220590 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2020 GMT 30 Mar 90

[Text] Starting 3-4 May, French Television's Channel Seven will transmit three-and-a-half hours of programs per day to Poland free. The details of the agreement are laid down in a contract that will be signed in mid-April. Our television program, on the other hand, will probably be transmitted to Lithuania.

Mazowiecki, Walesa Address Citizens' Committee

LD3103203190 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Andrzej Jelenski report]

[Text] The Citizens Committee of Chairman of NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity [Walesa] held a meeting in Warsaw. Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, took part. The meeting was devoted to the coming elections to regional self-governments, evaluation of the government's activities and further economic and political transformations in Poland.

Lech Walesa appealed for rapid transformations in the Polish economy, the need to prepare adequately and carry out the electoral campaign and the local elections.

The leader of Solidarity stressed that a lot has been done in Poland, large-scale changes have been carried out, but the present transformations are going too slowly.

He was in favor of eliminating of errors which were noticeable, because they could bring about the overturning of the edifice which we are building in such effort. Walesa stressed: We gave assurance to society that we would not fight to further our own careers or for our jobs, but that we would fight for reforms.

He argued further that it was necessary to avoid mistakes at any cost. Poland, as being constructed by us, must be

a good, strong, and solid edifice. So far we have gained a great victory but we have got nothing out of it. All that is done must be done with the people in mind and for the people.

The pace of changes is too slow and many people are noticing this. It is necessary to eliminate all the elements which are in the way. Here he recalled that we are supposed to build in Poland the economic, political, and social pluralism. It is not to be limited, quite contrary, it is to be expanded.

Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki, presenting the implementation of the government program of economic reforms, expressed the hope that the right direction was being implemented. According to the premier, favorable changes can be seen in the coming self-government elections, property transformations, and transformations at the Internal Affairs Ministry and National Defense Ministry, and the correct participation of Poland in the issue of German unification.

He also announced that the fully free democratic parliamentary elections ought to take place in the spring of the coming year. In the debate confidence was expressed in Premier Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Lech Walesa.

An appeal has been issued, addressed to the citizens of the Polish Republic, on the coming local self-governments, for choosing candidates and electing them, as the self-determination of the nation must be built from the foundations up, by all of us, and nobody will do this for us.

Members of the committee expressed support for the premier of the Polish Republic whose cabinet has undertaken two great tasks: overcoming the economic crisis by in-depth transformations of the whole economic order in Poland, and restoration of the democratic and legal structures of the independent Polish state.

Unemployment Reaches 266,000 at End of Mar

AU0504141690 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 3 Apr 90 p 3

['Wodz'-signed report: "Already 266,000 Unemployed"]

[Text] The army of unemployed is growing. At the end of February the number was still 152,000, but by the middle of March it had risen to 216,000, and at the end of March it was 266,000. Most of the unemployed are young people, usually graduates from vocational training schools or secondary school leavers, plus women. Local authorities are offering them 24,000 jobs, mainly involving physical labor.

Lodz has the greatest unemployment figure, 11,722. This is the result of layoffs in light industrial plants. The Lodz conurbation has 486 job vacancies. In Olsztyn Voivodship, 10,418 people are competing for 447 jobs, in Bydgoszcz Voivodship 10,359 people are competing for 497 jobs, in Bialystok Voivodship 8,226 peeople are competing for 295 jobs, and in Lublin Voivodship 8,328 people are competing for 184 jobs. Only in Warsaw Voivodship does the number of job vacancies (5,234) exceed the number of job seekers (5,167). Katowice Voivodship has 4,742 job vacancies and 8,791 job seekers. In most places, there is one vacancy for every 10 to 400 unemployed!

Local authorities have failed to prepare enough temporary employment. Only in a few voivodships has anyone thought of using redundant manpower for spring cleaning work.

The situation on the job market is deteriorating from day to day. More plants are announcing layoffs. All in all, almost 2,000 plants have commenced or are due to commence laying off their workers. Some of them still prefer to sit out the bad times, sending their work forces on unpaid leave. The government's envisaged unemployment figure of 400,000 is expected to be reached this month. Given the present tense industrial situation, one can expect the level of unemployment to reach 1 million, which is the World Bank forecast.

SdRP's Miller Remarks on Left's Stand

LD0304152390 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Leszek Miller, secretary general of the SdRP [Social Democracy of the Polish Republic] said at a meeting in Rzeszow: We cannot accept a situation when one party, or a favored social front, monopolizes life, because this would be a sign of anti-democracy. The left will come out against unemployment in its pathological form and against the selling out of national assets. I do not share the view that private economy is the most efficient.

2 Civilians Named Deputy Defense Ministers

LD0304190890 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Civilians become deputy defense ministers. The Council of Ministers chairman has appointed Bronislaw Komorowski and Janusz Onyszkiewicz to these posts.

Bronislaw Komorowski, a historian, is 38 years old. In 1976, he participated in organizing aid for the Random workers. In 1980-81, he was an employee of the Center for Social Studies of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity in the Mazowsze region.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz, a PhD in mathematics, is 53 years old. IN 1980-81, he was the press spokesman of the NSZZ Solidarity in the Mazowsze region, and then of the NSZZ Solidarity National Executive Committee. He is a participant in the roundtable deliberations and a Sejm deputy.

President Wojciech Jaruzelski received the newly appointed deputy ministers.

Michnik on Soviet Statement on Katyn

LD0404135190 Warsaw PAP in English
1247 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—Referring to the statement published in the MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI weekly of March 25 by Professor Aleksandr Cypko to the effect that "the conscience of the Soviet intelligentsia is clear, that we have done everything possible lest Katyn cast its shadow on the relations between the reborn Poland and the reborn Russia", Adam Michnik stated in today's GAZETA WYBORCZA Solidarity daily in part:

For the first time such explicit words on the Katyn crime were published in the Russian press. We welcome them with joy. The Katyn crime was a painful thorn in the Polish-Russian relations.

We do not return to the crime on its anniversary to irritate wounds, Michnik continued. For many years we have talked about it so frequently and as loud as possible. We were accused for that of all possible sins. First of all, of unleashing an anti-Soviet phobia. It was not the demand to disclose the truth, but the lies about the Katyn crime that fostered anti-Russian emotions.

For us the approach to the truth on Katyn was the fundamental test of honesty and reliability of all Russian declarations, Michnik stated.

Our persistent demanding, he added, on the truth on Katyn is not driving at revenge nor irritating (wounds).

It is repayment of the debt to the murdered who today cannot speak for themselves and who will not claim their right to a good name. It is also a debt to the memory of harms inflicted on Poland, Adam Michnik stated in the article headlined "Truth About Katyn Is Indispensable for Russians."

Michnik Writes of Support for Lithuania

LD0404134990 Warsaw PAP in English
1242 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April—"Freedom of Lithuania is freedom of Russia" stated Adam Michnik in today's GAZETA WYBORCZA solidarity daily writing in part:

Just because we have repeatedly declared our sympathy for the process of democratic perestroyka in the USSR, we feel obliged to say openly that the policy chosen by the political authorities in Moscow arouses our greatest concern.

Lithuanians strive for restitution of an independent state, Michnik continued. It may be discussed whether Lithuanian leaders have not made tactical mistakes or whether they have not formulated some ideas too radically and did not want to achieve some goals too rapidly.

But the truth must be stated explicitly. The Lithuanian nation has the right to freedom and the Russian state, which quenches Lithuania's freedom, will also quench the freedom of Russians. Let us recall the banal truth that a nation that oppresses other nations cannot be free, Michnik stated.

We believe, he added, in the victory of a democratic order in our part of the world, crushing Lithuania's freedom by force or threats of using force would be a tragedy for the Russian and European democracies as well.

The Polish state should do today everything possible to prevent such a sinister scenario, Adam Michnik concluded.

KPN Leader on Need for Strong Army

LD0404153390 Warsaw PAP in English
1419 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Warsaw, April 4—"We should have a strong, modern, perfectly trained and equipped Army which would be prepared for fulfilling the tasks it is facing", said leader of the KPN Confederation of Independent Poland Leszek Moczulski in a talk with PAP journalist.

"A new, different concept of the Polish Armed Forces is necessary in the future. Currently, the Polish Army is not strategically independent, is incapable of carrying effective defence actions, it is also very badly equipped," Moczulski went on.

"The Polish Armed Forces should consist of two basic elements, the first one being an assault or intervention Army including integrated land, navy and air force units in which only carrier soldiers should serve," Moczulski said.

"The other element should include forces, let us call them territorial ones, having permanent professional personnel plus periodically trained reserve soldiers capable of being immediately called up," Moczulski elaborated.

"With such a system, the compulsory basic military training in its present shape could be lifted. The assault Army will be based exclusively on carrier soldiers and the territorial one—on professional personnel and reserve men," the KPN leader concluded.

Scientist Iosifescu Condemns Tirgu Mures Violence

AU0304185590 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 27 Mar 90 p 8

[Letter by Dr. Mircea Iosifescu, employee at the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Bucharest, reprinted from a Hungarian-language daily published in Romania: "You Better Hang Me, Too...."]

[Text] The following shocking letter written by Dr. Mircea Iosifescu, an extremely important letter for every reader in Europe, and for every Hungarian and Romanian reader, appeared in the 21 March issue of the Hungarian-language daily ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO [HUNGARIAN WORD IN ROMANIA], and reprinted in other dailies, like the 23 March issue of the HAROMSZEK in Sfintul Gheorghe:

"This is not the desire of one who wants to commit suicide. This is not exhibitionism. Nor is this the desire of a man for whom life no longer has any meaning. Nor is this the only way of expressing himself for a human being who no longer has anything to say.

"However, I beg you, gentlemen who loudly demanded in Tirgu Mures hanging Smaranda Enache, Andras Suto, and Karoly Kiraly, to also hang me along with them!

"Because I oppose aggressiveness; because I believe that national tolerance is a virtue which should be practiced by all nations, and primarily the majority ethnic group should practice tolerance in every country.

"Because I loath fascism and all its forms, irrespective of which national minority it is directed against and in what country.

"Because the pride I felt when my nation destroyed totalitarianism was followed by shame at the appearance of creatures among this nation who shouted: 'Down With Timisoara!' and 'Down With Tokes!'

"Because I have the same opinion about the friendship and respect between Romanians and Hungarians and about the freedom of using one's mother tongue daily on all levels of education as those whom you want to hang.

"Because it is an honor to die together with people who fought for being able to worthily take our place in Europe.

"You should take my blood too. I originate from southern Transylvania, from Fagaras, and my blood group is A2."

Dr. Mircea Iosifescu

(Institute of Nuclear Physics, Bucharest)

Swiss, West German Journalists Visit Tirgu Mures

AU0104155990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1751 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 31/3/1990—A delegation of Swiss and West German journalists, who are paying a visit to Romania, went to Tirgu Mures in search of more data on recent events there.

They saw round the Milk Processing Factory in the county seat, where they were informed there was no inter-ethnic tension in that unit, the two nationalities having always cooperated finely. They were also informed that despite the fact that the weight of Romanian workers stood at 70 per cent representation to managerial posts was equal.

The talks conducted at the "Papiu Ilarian" lyceum focused on instruction in Hungarian. Twenty per cent of the grades in that lyceum boast tuition in Hungarian. There are no restrictions as far as admittance to the respective grades or the transfer of pupils from the respective grades is concerned and there are no ethnic problems in the respective learning unit.

While in the commune of Ibanesti, the journalists were told there were no ethnic problems there either. They were also told that on March 19 and 20 the residents of the commune had been alerted by various pieces of news saying there were incidents in Tirgu Mures where "Hungarians attacked Romanians." Under those circumstances, numerous residents left for the city "to defend" the people who were being attacked.

In Gornesti, a commune with a preponderant Hungarian population, Mayor Attila Sipo admitted there had been ethnic disputes but they had occurred only recently. He said that so-called watchteams had been organized in the commune which, however, attacked the cars that brought demonstrators to Tirgu Mures, despite the population's opposition. He opined that both Romanians and Hungarians had been manipulated.

The delegation of journalists also visited Cluj. Local officials, teaching staff, and students outlined the situation in higher learning in Cluj, where there are sections with tuition in Hungarian in the faculties that train future Hungarian teachers. it was stressed that the Hungarian minority's claims referred to the creation of a university of their own.

In his turn, Colonel General Paul Cheler, commander of the Fourth Army, referred to the national question in Transylvania showing that there were exagerations on the part of extremist circles as concerns the Hungarian's rights in both education and the use of their mother tongue in various areas of activity.

41 Hospitalized Following Mar Tirgu Mures Unrest

AU0104155790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1455 GMT 1 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 1/4/1990—Mihai Cofariu, Marin Preda and Florea Farcas, who were wounded during the incidents in Tirgu Mures on March 19 and 20, were admitted to the No. 9 Hospital in Bucharest, where they underwent surgery. All three—who suffered cranial fractures caused by repeated blows—are in a fine post-surgery condition and their full recovery has every chance of success.

As for the other people who were wounded in that city, the Mures County Police commander said on March 30 there still were 41 wounded persons—32 Romanians and nine ethnic Hungarians—in the city's hospitals. At present they are given corresponding treatment for their full recovery.

Minzatu Chairs Vatra Romaneasca-HDUR Meeting

AU0304190990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1732 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 3/4/1990—On Tuesday, April 3, a meeting of the representatives of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union and of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania (HDUR) opened in Tirgu Mures (central Romania) in the presence of a Special Governmental Commission inquiring into the causes behind the escalation of insecurity and mistrust in the city and county of Mures.

The aim of the meeting is to analyze the activity and the results of the two sub-commissions looking into the causes of the dramatic incidents of March 19 and 20, as well as into solutions to eliminate those causes. The meeting is chaired by Professor Ion Minzatu, vice-president of the Provisional National Unity Council.

Commission Reaches Conclusion

AU0404155290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1430 GMT 4 Apr 90

["Transylvania: Dialogue and Conclusions in Tirgu Mures"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/4/1990—The proceedings of the Joint Commission of representatives of the Tirgu Mures branches of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union and the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania were held in Tirgu Mures on April 3.

The parties to dialogue reached the following joint conclusions:

1. Tension has lessened and the situation is bound to improve provided that the two sides should sincerely pursue the fulfilment of those agreed upon, in the spirit of the communiques that have been released.

2. The events recently occurred in Tirgu Mures highlight the fact that such issues, as well as the causes behind them should permanently be in the focus of state central and local authorities.

3. Public opinion in this country and abroad play a special role in overcoming the situation: that is why they should be correctly informed and involved in any kind of reconciliation.

4. The Romanian population must be assured that the exercise of the national minorities' rights does in no way jeopardize its interests. The national minorities, the Hungarian one in particular, should be assured that the current state and constitutional power guarantees them all their legitimate rights, in line with the universal declaration on human rights, the Helsinki Final Act, the final documents of the Vienna Conferences and all the interntational treaties which Romania accepted.

5. In case extremist elements continue their provocative, subversive activities, inciting to acts of disorder and violence, the state power, the government and the local authorities are called upon to take every legal step to prevent states of conflict, which might have unpredictable effects on civic security, on public order and peace, on the country's stability.

6. The aforesaid conclusions are espoused by the central leading bodies of the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union and the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania.

The Joint Commission will continue its proceedings in the days to come to analyse and draw conclusions on the proposals advanced by the parties to dialogue.

The commission appointed by the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] Executive Bureau espoused the conclusions the two sides reached so far.

Tokes Calls News From Tirgu Mures 'Unilateral'

AU3003222190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1732 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Interviews-Statements: 'I Am Entitled to my own Political Opinions'"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 30/3/1990—Reformed priest Laszlo Tokes, now in Bucharest to attend the proceedings of the Provisional National Unity Council, granted an interview to a ROMPRES writer.

Referring to his recent visit to the U.S.A., Laszlo Tokes said he had done his best to inform them about the situation in Eastern Europe and in Romania as accurately and as objectively as possible as there was a great deal of misunderstanding and superficiality there. So, for instance, he said, they see all intricate phenomena in black and white. To the Americans the opposition as a whole is positive, while the current leadership in Romania is communist. During all my interviews, he said, I did my best to explain to them how very complex things are in the sense that an opposition party does not

necessarily have a democratic character. Quite on the contrary, it may not represent democracy but an authoritarian, even dictatorial system. I explained to them that anticommunism, launched in recent years, was not necessarily positive as many parties make use of its popularity to shout everywhere: "He's a communist." Or "He was a communist." And in fact they only try to get more votes by employing this demagogic anticommunism.

In connection with events in this country, Laszlo Tokes said: I was disappointed to see that before analysing the situation, the Romanian Government, "Vatra Romaneasca," the National Peasant Party, ROMPRES and the Romanian television made statements in an anti-Hungarian spirit to a smaller or larger extent. Therefore I felt it my duty to show the other side of the matter, the Hungarian position too. Laszlo Tokes also referred to his position on the granting by the U.S.A. of the most-favoured-nation [MFN] clause to Romania, showing inter alia: I consider that to condition the MFN-clause granting on respect for human rights is not enough; it should be also conditional upon the resolution of the national question, which is a part of the general question of democratization and of human rights. Therefore, I place strong emphasis on the national question. This political outlook of mine should not be misinterpreted. It is my political opinion. And I am entitled to my own political opinions.

Asked to refer to "ROMPRES" pieces of disinformation on the situation in Tirgu Mures, Laszlo Tokes said: I should like to tell you that the Hungarian Democratic Union lodged a complaint in this connection. I took that position over from the Hungarian Democratic Union but I do not know what it was all about for sure. While in America I found out that the pieces of information were not correct. So, for instance, "ROMPRES" put the blame for what happened in Tirgu Mures on the Hungarians, unilaterally. And it was in the same spirit that it cast its news. This is something which should be looked into. I was informed that the "ROMPRES" correspondent in Tirgu Mures worked with no sense of responsibility. He supplied no information for a long time and then he sent information but only unilaterally. He supplied tendentious information.

Tokes at HDUR Executive Committee Meeting

AU3103200590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0942 GMT 31 Mar 90

["Meeting of the Provisional Executive Committee of the HDUR"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 31/3/1990—The presidium of the all-country Provisional Executive Committee of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania [HDUR] debated, during its proceedings, the situation created by the existence of nationalist extremist elements in Tirgu Mures and in other Transylvanian localities. The Executive Committee's Presidium urges all members of the Union, the entire Hungarian population in Romania to "prove the same spirit of dignity and responsibility they had until now and not to give up in front of provocations, and to accept no other but the Union's call".

The communique issued at the end of the meeting says:

"Let us continue our constructive dialogue with all political, social and cultural organizations—among which with the "Vatra Romaneasca" Union—for the better and mutual understanding of the efforts, ideas and aims and possibilities to bring them together, according to the principle that the majority has the moral duty to protect the minority, let us apply for the observance of this principle and ensure the necessary conditions for a normal social and economic life, for peaceful coexistence in all regions and localities.

The Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania—the communique shows—espouses the proclamation of Timisoara, advocating especially the items concerning the minorities.

The proceedings were attended by Reverend Laszlo Tokes, honorary president of the Union, after his arrival from a visit to the United States and Canada.

Tokes Calls Political Frontlines Unclear

LD0504093690 Budapest MTI in English 1838 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI)—The Hungarians in Romania live in the pychosis of complete uncertainty. However, the constant sense of danger and anxiety are characteristic of all of Romania, as no-one knows where the various political frontlines are, what tendencies are enforced, or who is cooperating with whom, and against whom, said reformed Bishop Laszlo Tokes on Wednesday, at his press conference in Budapest, discussing the Romanian conditions.

Mr Tokes stopped in Budapest on his way to Bratislava from Oradea, and met the international press in the Ramada Hotel. Seated next to the bishop at the press conference was Dr Elod Kincses, the Hungarian vice-president of the Maros County Committee of the Romanian National Salvation Front, who recently had to leave Romania.

The mood of the people is determined by anxiety and fear, in view of the uncertain public order, and this is made more serious by the minority conflicts. The fact that entire villages inhabited by Hungarians are uneasily awaiting when the incited population of the near-by villages will launch an attack against them is indication of how serious the situation is. The mood of the Hungarians is further worsened by the fact they cannot expect help from anyone, Mr Tokes said.

The bishop announced that the Congress of the Hungarian Democratic Federation of Romania had to be postponed two weeks in view of the tense home political situation. Thus the conference, which promises to be an

event of outstanding importance for the Hungarians in Romania, will be held in Oradea on April 20.

Mr Tokes briefly discussed his visit to the United States. He noted with regret that the aim of his goodwill mission was falsified and misinterpreted in Romania.

Mr Tokes said even President Iliescu rebuked him for allegedly not having represented the interests of Romania in a sufficient manner, that he rather stressed the cause of Hungarians living in Romania. The bishop added: He is certain he represented the interests of Romania in the United States to the extent as Romania represents the cause of Hungarians living on its area...

Among the accusations made in connection with his visit to the United States was that Mr Tokes linked Romania's most favoured nation treatment to the settlement of the minority issue. In this context, the bishop was of the opinion that the Romanian Government has thus been set favourable conditions, as many promises have been heard about the equality of the minorities from the Romanian side.

Discussing the events in Tirgu Mures, Mr Tokes said he received up to date information during his trip to the United States, and he reported on these to the American public. His position has not changed since: The events in Transylvania were not bilateral clashes. The old Romanian reactionary forces unilaterally provoked the Hungarians. The Hungarians were victims of an aggression.

The bishop attacked the Romanian news media which, in his words, operates with staffs from the old times, and practically with the methods that were customary under Ceausescu. Mr Tokes noted: A planned misinformation campaign is in progress against the minorities in Romania, mainly the Hungarians. What they have attained is that xenophobia has today spread even among Romanians who earlier were not infected with anti-Hungarian sentiments.

In answer to a question, Mr Tokes termed the recent Hungarian- Romanian dialogue of professionals in Budapest as an event of major significance. He recalled that in spite of all the problems, there is a professional strata in Romania that feels anguish over the violent events and which clearly sees that certain circles utilize the minorities as a means in their political competition.

Daily Views Tokes' Favored-Nation Status Stand

AU0204215590 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 21 Mar 90 p 2

[Radu F. Alexandru article: "With Most Sincere Respect: No!"]

[Text] I have the 16 March ROMPRES agency dispatch in front of me reporting on Pastor Laszlo Tokes being received at the White House. I will quote the second paragraph word for word: "On the other hand Tokes said (before that he had asked the American President to urgently grant aid in foodstuffs, medicines, and technical equipment to Romania—editorial note) that he had agreed with President Bush that the United States of America should not grant Romania the most favored nation status before the holding of free elections and before minorities will be guaranteed full rights, REUTER and AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE reported."

I have to confess that before writing down the aforementioned lines I read them a few times and then I thought about them a long time trying to understand: How is such a thing possible? Why? I am starting out on the basis of the truth, which I do not doubt a single moment, and this truth is Pastor Tokes' crystal clear moral value. His attitude, his honor, courage, and the dignity with which he defended his belief in God and in justice have been—for the whole country—a reason for admiration and a source of hope. I saw the hero-priest after the revolution on television a few times: during the first days when he confessed that he experienced the greatest honor in his life when the Romanians gathered on Christmas eve in front of the house where he found shelter singing the Hora of Unity; in Bucharest while meeting with Secretary of State Baker; and in Budapest when, during a gala performance, he pleaded for friendship between the two peoples and countries. I have seen him enough times to realize the beauty of his soul and the wisdom with which he tackles the delicate problems of our time. I know it is not a becoming confession, but I have to admit that I am writing the lines you are reading with spite. I cannot understand! I have no convincing explanation for this gesture of a man I thought I knew. Is it possible that an intellectual of Tokes' brand and caliber is not aware how risky such a convention is and how serious the consequences may be for our country's economy? If the 20 May elections will be granted, I hope, international help—to temperate the voices of contestants which will inevitably be heard—which is the authority of impeccable sensitivity and objectivity to decree that the rights of the minorities have been fully guaranteed? Is Pastor Tokes going to assume such a responsibility? Has he assumed it? The nationality problem is one of the thorniest problems and it cannot be solved over night nor can it be solved without the tangible support of all those involved. Not to grant the elementary credit to a society that is making its first steps and from which you can distance yourself not on the basis of arguments (because he did not have time to produce them) but on the basis of preconceived ideas; not to grant the natural credit to people together with whom you have spent such a long and difficult night and who have appreciated, loved, and defended you—this is the paradox which, no matter how I try, I cannot figure out. I have not had the honor to meet Pastor Laszlo Tokes, but had I had the pleasure and had he asked me—why not—of my opinion about the steps he was going to take, then I would have had one single answer: "With most sincere respect, no!"

Editorial note: In the spirit of objectivity, we have to say that we distance ourselves from all statements that condition the granting of the most favored nation status

to Romania even if they are made by figures we respect and to whom we owe our gratitude.

Radu Campeanu Assesses Current Situation

AU0304210590 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 27 Mar 90 pp 1, 3

[Eugen Dichiseanu and Ion Medoia article: "The Conflicts in Tirgu Mures Have Been Manipulated, Says Mr. Radu Campeanu"]

[Text] Timisoara, Sunday, 25 March at 1130 [0930 GMT]. More than 10,000 residents have gathered in downtown Unity Square within the framework of a spontaneous meeting on the anniversary of 100 days since the outbreak of our revolution in the hero city. Mr. Radu Campeanu, general secretary of the National Liberal Party, arrived amidst these Timisoara residents—most of whom are pro-National Liberal Party—accompanied by a delegation of that party from Bucharest, which was joined by representatives of the county organization from Timisoara. Specifying that that meeting was not an electoral meeting, although the election campaign has begun, Mr. Campeanu made a few remarks and assessments on Romania's current situation.

At the beginning of his speech he said: "The revolution which you began and which conquered the whole country, was directed not only against Ceausescu, but also at breaking up the whole communist system which had lasted for 43 years. The blood that has been shed has not been lost in order to exchange one dictatorship for another. It has been shed so that freedom may be established in Romania and so that people will be able to think and act free of Marxist ideology which was an illness and cancer of the Romanian society. Under the conditions of the today's world, this ideology cannot be corrected any more. There is no communism with a human face!"

Mr. Radu Campeanu discussed a wide range of issues of great topicality for our country. Romania of tomorrow—he emphasized—can and has to become a country of wealth that will enjoy all the advantages of the European civilization. He is of the opinion that the restoration of the Romanian economy and its revival can be achieved even before other countries which suffered from the same "illness" of communism. Among his arguments in support of this theory, the speaker reminded those present of the riches available in our country and of the need to immediately decentralize the economy, to give an impetus to private initiative, and to capitalize—by all means available—on material and human reserves and on the intelligence so characteristic of this nation. The urgent establishment of a democratic climate of complete freedom is decisive now when each one is aware that he is working for himself, for his own aspirations, and not for others. The speaker attached importance to the current political and social situation in Transylvania. "In our view, the violent conflicts like those in Tirgu Mures have been manipulated to a great extent. However, there is no reason for such acts of violence to happen any more. A climate of mutual understanding and tolerance has to be established. For this purpose, two principles have to be fully applied: the inviolability of borders and respect for Romania's national sovereignty." "Any obscure force, no matter where it comes from," has to be opposed.

In connection with the events of the Timisoara revolution, Mr. Radu Campeanu expressed words of appreciation and recognition for this hero city. In this context, he talked about the two trials—in Bucharest and Timisoara—which he views as unsatisfactory. "Romania needs to know the truth. There have been too many lies. A real trial is that of the Communists, of those guilty of cultural, economic, and social genocide. Our children have to know what Romanian communism meant. We have to struggle for this mercilessly, but within the limits of words. This is a duty of honor." Mr. Campeanu expressed thanks to those attending for the opportunity to talk with them.

The National Liberal Party delegation, led by Mr. Campeanu, then laid wreaths at the crucifix erected in Victory Square to the memory of the first victims of the revolution in Timisoara to mark the anniversary of 100 days since they were killed. Thousands of people attended this ceremony.

Kiraly Describes Causes of Current Problems

AU0404142290 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Mar 90 p 3

[MTI report: "We Cannot Exclude Even a Military Dictatorship—The Inherited Ideas Are Still in Effect"]

[Text] According to Karoly Kiraly, deputy chairman of the Provisional National Unity Council in Romania, unemployment is increasing in Romania, and there are increasing signs of inflation and of a chronic shortage of food and other consumer goods. All this leads to dissatisfaction. The Romanian press, radio, and television are not yet free of negative influences, old-fashioned views, group interests, and subjectivism. The political parties have not yet succeeded in consolidating themselves, and they are still lacking a clear and thoroughly considered program. Their leadership is temporary. They often resort to cheap election tricks and to manipulation of unexperienced masses. They are under partial influence of ideas borrowed from the old dictatorship. Karoly Kiraly expressed these views in the Hungarian-language daily MAGYAR SZO [HUNGARIAN WORD] published in Romania. The famous politician describes the causes of the current problems and tensions. Among these causes, Karoly Kiraly points out that the economic structures originating from the dictatorship are rigid. Although partial measures have been taken in the agricultural sector, the road to be followed and the prospects have not been formulated clearly enough.

In his article, Karoly Kiraly also mentions the fact that the emergence of the Vatra Romaneasca, an organization which in fact is a right-wing political commando unit, has contributed to the current serious political situation. This organization, which does not belong to any political party, provides a comfortable framework for the gathering of right-wing elements and movements and inciting nationalist groupings into a "patriotic" unit. "Under the aegis of such units, street demonstrations, gatherings, and armed attacks against institutions, private residences, or political and cultural figures can be easily and spontaneously organized. The advantage of this form of organization is that nobody has to authorize irresponsible actions, and nobody is directly responsible for these actions. These actions give the impression that we are talking about the implementation of a thoroughly considered and more general plan aimed at destabilizing the situation in Romania."

The article says that comprehensive actions have been recently carried out in the provinces in order to establish a "patriotic" county network. In fact, there is already a functional county network which, led by an initiative center, organizes demonstrations with the participation of various strata of the population almost every day. The most serious problem is that these organizations include the violent elements, and this allows the revival of fascist elements and groups in Romania. "If this alliance consolidates, it could remove the current state leadership even by a military dictatorship, by claiming that it puts an end to the anarchy prevailing in the country and to the inherited communist structures" Karoly Kiraly concludes.

Polish Diplomat on 'Democratic Renewals'

AU0304165690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1518 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 3/4/1990—During a news conference on April 3 the charge d'affaires ad-interim of Poland in Bucharest, Jeny Bauer, outlined her country's position on the democratic renewals in Romania after the December 1989 revolution.

She said that from the very beginning the Government in Warsaw had expressed its solidarity with the ideals of the Romanian revolution and the Polish-Romanian cooperative ties, which had been virtually frozen until late last year, were following an upward course, more particularly in the cultural area as a Polish Culture and Information Centre is to open in the Romanian capital city soon as well as in the tourist and economic fields, where contacts are under way to perfect mutually advantageous ventures.

Ceausescu Trial; Disposal of 'Precious Parcels'

AU3103185490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1847 GMT 30 Mar 90

["Recourse to Method"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMOPRES, 31/3/1990—So far, we have delayed the revelation on the trial and execution of the dictators since there has been fear, unjustified to my mind, for the fate of those who attended the trial, and since we were not asked or had no time to present the story, states Mr. Gelu Voican-Voiculescu, deputy prime minister, in the interview granted together with Colonel General Victor Atanasie Stanculescu, minister of national defence, to daily DIMINEATA under the headline "The Time for Revelations".

The suicide of General Gica Popa, president of the court of law, is paradoxical, and "precisely after that tragic end of his, we decided to dismiss all taboos connected with that trial", says Mr. Voican. The truth is that General Popa and his family "were subject to threats", "the way I too, was, having not to live at home and to wear an arm, although I have bodyguard."

Now, back to the execution, after the dictators were led to the wall in the yard of the unit, they had no time for any reaction, not to run, as it was said, since the three soldiers who made the firing squad took three steps backwards "and started firing spontaneously with boundless hatred. All those who had visibility angles from their posts in the yard started firing at the same time". Everything proceeded instantly. At the time Colonel Baiu started filming, the execution was over. All those who had to attend the execution were in the yard, including the officer who was to order the execution squad to fire. We (I and General Stanculescu), says Mr. Voican had remained inside. But the execution was witnessed by tenants of neighbouring blocks of flats who gathered in the balconies looking to the unit's yard.

It is significative, says General Stanculescu, that when we asked for volunteers to make up the firing squad all privates volunteered". The precipitous unfolding of the execution was due to the fact that one of the three privates, whose brother had been killed in Timisoara, lost his control. His outburst contaminated the other two.

As for the two dictators' bodies, Mr. Voican shows that they were wrapped in two canvases and most secretely carried to Bucharest by helicopter.

As on those days the former securitate could have thwarted the plan of the execution, which would have given the revolution a tragical turn, everything was kept top secret, both until the execution and in the period that followed, mentions Mr. Voican.

The seventh part of the exclusive interview Colonel-General Victor Atanasie Stanculescu, minister of national defence, and Gelu Voican Voiculescu, deputy prime minister, granted to the newspaper DIMINEATA which prints it in series, shows that after the dictators' Ceausescu execution in an Army in Tirgoviste their dead bodies, covered in tent cloth, were taken to Bucharest by choppers.

Getting to the stadium of the sporting club "Steaua" in the capital city in the evening, General Stanculescu says, we entered the club building and left the two "precious parcels"—as they were called in our communications during the flight from Tirgoviste to Bucharest—aboard the choppers. Mr. Voican and I left to organize their secret transporation to the Central Military Hospital in Bucharest. To that end, we requested two ambulance cars and, until their arrival, we brought in four handvallers [word as received] who were to take the two "parcels" away from the choppers and into the ambulance cars. Obviously , they did not know what was inside.

Together with Colonel Baiu I saw the video tape showing the process and the execution to be able to announce the TV Station about the execution of the two dictators as soon as possible.

Having parted with Mr. Voican, who went to the Defence Ministry, General Stanculescu further shows, I went to the landing spot and, to my astonishment, there was no one there. In the meantime it had got dark. Amazed and worried I contacted the Aviation Department only to find out that the pilots had rushed away because of some technical fault in their craft and had left the "precious parcels" on the ground in charge of a military patrol who happened to pass by. I know there were hardly any patrols at the stadium. I was almost convinced that the Securitate people had taken the two "parcels" and I said to myself that in that way "they will know for themselves that the two are dead", which will put an end to their terrorist attacks.

Government Measures 'Necessary' for Transition

AU0404165690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1321 GMT 4 Apr 90

["Inflation Evolution and Solutions"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/4/1990—The wave of claims is far from subsiding although those who get pay raises by pressure get them at the expense of those who do not ask money from an exhausted budget. Certainly, the inflationist processes did not start in 1990, they are of a communist origin and became manifest at the beginning of the current decade when the disbalance between demand and offer showed in the fast increase of prices and, in the past years, in the acute lack of consumer goods. In 1967, the first year of the Ceausescu dictatorship, one leu could buy 2.5 lei worth of goods, while in 1989, the fatidical year of the communist totalitarianism, one leu could hardly buy 0.75 lei worth of goods.

It is with this legacy that we embarked on the new road after the revolution. Naturally, starting January 1990, the government took a number of humanitarian measures among which some of stringent necessity: cutting down of gas and electricity prices, liquidation of "voluntary" participation with social shares in the development of enterprises etc. Which bore on the citizens' budget but not on the state budget. It seems that all this did but opened the appetite for financial claims, most of them justified but impossibly to be met without a strict correlation with the national economy as a whole, as a result of efficient economic processes. And it is precisely these processes that the Romanian economy lacks its production being beyond social demands. The industrial marketable production of January (79.4 per cent) and of February (80.8 per cent) as compared to the same period last year is a first and major factor of destabilization. The payment of 16-per cent higher wages adding to which is the annulment of the payment for the social shares have sharpened this disbalance. The excess money in circulation increased putting pressure on a market which, despite all the efforts of the government—14.3-percent bigger sales in January and 23-percent bigger sales in February as to the first months of 1989—could not absorb the additional amount of money in circulation (some nine billion lei).

The fast and substantial recovery of the national economy is the only one apt to ensure the meeting of the demands of social groups the immediate pressure of which should be counteracted by a temporary freeze on wages. To lessen the inflationist pressure measures were taken which did not have time to yield results yet and which could give many solutions: stimulation of manufacturing and service sectors by advantageous credits granted to private persons in particular. Besides this a control should be exercised on retail prices and all forms of invisible fluctuation of prices should be annulled. A package of measures must be adopted to help equilibrating the budget. These measures are necessary in this period of transition to the market economy and should step up the growth of production and brake parasitic processes that could compromise the future of the Romanian economy which can be but a market economy.

Socialist Justice Party's All-Country Conference

AU0204204090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1629 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 2/4/1990—The all-country conference of the Socialist Justice Party (Independent) was held in Bucharest yesterday, which analyzed, debated and approved the Statute and programme of the party and its strategy and tactics for the May 20 elections. The delegates elected the Executive Bureau and the operative management board of the party including Alexandru Dan Popescu (chairman), Nicolae Buzatu and Gheorghe Cazacov (vice- chairmen). The first congress of the party is due this September.

NLP Conference Held; Executive Body Elected

AU3103155890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1523 GMT 31 Mar 90

["Politcal Life—All-Country Conference of National Liberal Party"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 31/3/1990—The all-country conference of the National Liberal Party [NLP], attended by delegates of party organizations all over the country, took place in Bucharest, on March 31.

The conference elected the party's executive bodies, debated and endorsed the statute and programme of the National Liberal Party. A permanent NLP delegation was also formed and approved.

Mr. Radu Cimpeanu was unanimously elected president of the party. Mr. I.V. Sandulescu was elected first vice-president, with Sanda Tatarascu, Nicu Enescu and Dan Lazarescu vice-presidents.

NLP Leader Campeanu Releases Press Statement

AU0104152390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1948 GMT 31 Mar 90

["Statement by NLP President Radu Campeanu"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 31/3/1990—During a press conference on March 31, the president elect of the National Liberal Party, Mr. Radu Campeanu, said his party would enter the elections together with the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party and the Social Democratic Party, as well as with other small parties willing to enter such an alliance. He did not say whether the respective alliance meant "common lists" but said that in any case it would be an understanding not to agress [word as received] each other during the campaign, therefore a non-aggression pact that concerned not the presidential but the parliamentary elections. [sentence as received]

At the same time, the liberal leader showed that the party's national conference decided that the next week foreign observers would be asked to come. The request will be sent to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg—the European Parliament, the Liberal International, the Christian-Democratic International, the Socialist International and the International Democratic Union that are to come to this country before May 20 and stay here for as long as they agree.

Center Parties Set Up Electoral Alliance

AU0304133790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1117 GMT 3 Apr 90

["An Alliance of 'Centre' Parties?"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 3/4/1990—A cartel-type alliance has been set up for the 20 May elections during a meeting of several centre parties, stated to "TINERETUL LIBER" the first vice-president of the Democratic Party of Romania, Andrei Grosu. The cartel gathers 14 political parties and groupings and the list remains open. Taking part in this electoral cartel are: the Free Democratic Party, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party of Romania, the National Democratic Party, the Democratic Party of Cluj, the Democratic Unity Party of Moldova, the Humanist Ecologist Party of Arad, the Liberal Socialist Party, the Hungarian Independent Party of Cluj, the Progressive Democratic Party, the Freedom and Democracy Party, the Democratic Union Alliance, the Ecologist Movement of Romania, the Democratic and Ecologist Party, other political parties and groupings.

The emblem of another electoral alliance—between the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party, the National Liberal Party and the Romanian Social Democratic Party—was registered at the Central Electoral Bureau. This grouping is considered a dreaded opponent for the other political parties and groupings in the 20 May elections.

Alliance Calls for 'Communism-Free' Country

AU0404163490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1437 GMT 4 Apr 90

["Election Campaign: Towards a Coalition of Anticommunist Parties"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/4/1990—An appeal sent to the news agency "ROMPRES" from the Christian-Democratic Union Party, underscores the threat of diversion from the "foremost goal of the Romanian revolution—the defeat of communism and real democratization in Romania." In consideration of this concern, suggestions are made for a "coalition of all anticommunist parties in Romania." In this context, the appeal shows that "those who will fail to understand the need for unity under a single banner against the common enemy—communism—will assume a great responsibility before history."

The union calls for an alliance of all political parties that are inspired by truly patriotic feelings and sincerely wish to build a communism-free Romania, a genuinely democratic and prosperous country."

'Alliance for Democracy' Supports Iliescu

AU0404150490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1433 GMT 4 Apr 90

["Election Campaign: 'The Alliance for Democracy' A New Electoral Cartel"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bcharest, ROMPRES, 4/4/1990—The Romanian Democratic Socialist Party, which is faithful to the ideals of the revolution, focuses its activity in the election campaign on the creation of an "Alliance for Democracy", which is opened to all parties that promote

national interests, said the party leader Marius Circiumaru. According to the same political leader, this "electoral cartel" will include center-left parties and the union of national minorities, as well as a group of independent candidates to the parliament. In the election campaign the alliance will support Mr. Ion Iliescu's candidature to the presidential office.

Bratianu Liberal Union Registers as 67th Party

AU0404173290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1638 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/4/1990—On 4 April the Bratianu Liberal Union registered at the Bucharest City Court of Law as Romania's 67th party.

The president of the party, Mr Ion I. Bratianu, said that later in the day, at the Central Electoral Chamber, he had put his candidature for the presidency of Romania in the 20 May elections.

NSF To Hold Nationwide Conference 7-8 Apr

AU0404151790 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Proceedings of the nationwide conference of the National Salvation Front [NSF] will take place in Bucharest, at the Radio-Television Hall, on Saturday, 7 April, and Sunday, 8 April 1990. Romanian and foreign journalists wishing to attend the conference must apply for accreditation at the headquarters of DIMINEATA newspaper, Romana Street No. 48, on Thursday and Friday, between 1000 [0700 GMT] and 1400 [1100 GMT].

NSF To Hold 'Election Meeting' 8 Apr

AU0504090490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0730 GMT 5 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 5/4/1990—The National Salvation Front [NSF] has announced the organization of an election meeting on Sunday [8 April].

The NSF Coordinating Council considers that this meeting will mark the beginning of the election campaign of this political grouping by making known to those concerned the long-range political options of the movement.

The meeting will take place in conformity with the exigencies of the decree-law regarding these kind of events, promises an advertising note in today's issue of "ADEVARUL."

The all-country conference of the National Salvation Front was scheduled for Saturday and Sunday.

Roman, Vatasescu Visit Bucharest Enterprise

AU0304165490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1514 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 3/4/1990—On April 3, Petre Roman, prime minister of Romania, and Anton Vatasescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, analyzed at the radio parts and semiconductors manufacturing enterprise "Baneasa" in Bucharest possibilities to apply top technology in the industry of electronic components. The "Baneasa" enterprise known as a major supplier of like products needed in the electronic and electrotechnological industries, boasts sections that are equipped with last-minute technologies, but it also has obsolete equipment, devices and technologies. Which is why managerial staff and experts in production sections made the respective analysis.

Emphasis was placed on the fact that the raw materials used to manufacture electronic components is not always of the best quality and the government was requested to import the necessary material for the manufacture of quality integrated circuits, diodes, transistors and thyristors. Prime Minister Roman gave assurances in this respect and suggested experts to cooperate with famous companies in advanced countries.

Joint Intergovernmental Commission With France

AU0104152290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1854 GMT 31 Mar 90

[Text] Paris, ROMPRES, 31/3/1990—The 15th joint Romanian-French Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation that met in Paris was a landmark in the relationship between the two countries.

Chaired by the foreign ministers, the joint commission made a comprehensive review of the situation and the prospects of the Romanian-French economic ties, and of the bilateral cooperation in the economy, science and technology.

There was special concern to set measures apt to translate into fact the actions agreed upon during the Romanian Prime Minister Petre Roman's visit to France in February.

The Romanian minister, Sergiu Celac, underlined the irreversible character of the democratization process started by the revolution of December 1989 and outlined the economic and legal reforms and measures that were taken in Romania for a gradual but swift transition to a market economy, he also stated Romania's wish for a strong long-term relationship with France, with the other European countries, on a mutually advantageous basis.

For his part, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas spoke about the fertile results of the many contacts of members of the two governments in Romania and France, and France's interest in further developing them.

Both sides underscored the significance of the links established between enterprises in various spheres of mutual interest.

Measures were considered for a growing trade between the two countries, and a review was made of the major cooperation ventures that are under way or just being negotiated—bilaterally and on third markets. The potential was shown to exist for the expansion of economic and technical cooperation in such areas as energy, petroleum exploitation and refining, the steel industry, chemistry, electrotechnology, information science, agriculture, and the food industry, the light industry, tourism, health. Particular emphasis was laid on cooperation in industrial renovation and modernization, on personnel training and its improvement.

There were a number of specific initiatives for the growth of Romanian-French links, such as missions of French businessmen, participation in international fairs and exchanges of information and documentation.

The sides agreed on steps to promote contacts to boost cooperation in science, technology, and research, which are to be regulated under a special accord.

Joint Bulgarian Air Pollution Meeting in Giurgiu

AU0404181790 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] In the Romanian town of Giurgiu, the second official meeting was held between the leaderships of Ruse and Giurgiu on the most pressing ecological problems in the region, with the participation of experts from both sides and representatives of Ecoglasnost.

Information was exchanged on the sources and extent of the air pollution in the two towns and in a 10-kilometer zone surrounding them. The delegations agreed the prepared maps and the installations marked on them.

Instructions were given to working subcommissions to further define the necessary organization for carrying out expert ecological studies in Ruse and Giurgiu, as well as for the mutual notification of major industrial accidents and measures for eliminating their consequences.

Yugoslav Minister Loncar Arrives in Bucharest

LD0204093190 Belgrade TANJUG Dometic Service in Sero-Croatian 0857 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, Foreign Affairs Federal Secretary, arrived this morning on a two-day official visit to Romania. The Yugoslav delegation was welcomed at Bucharest airport by Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister Sergiu Celac.

Official talks between the two ministers have already started. This afternoon Loncar will be received by Ion Iliescu, president of the provisional National Unity Council.

Discusses Relations With Celac

LD0204172890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1609 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Apr (TANJUG)—Internal changes in Romania and in Yugoslavia, and trends on the international scene have opened up prospects for a more realistic cooperation between the two neighboring countries, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his host Sergiu Celac, Romanian Foreign Minister, stated today.

Loncar, who arrived here today on an official visit to Romania, had a wide-ranging and meaningful exchange of views with Romanian Foreign Minister Celac. Bilateral relations and topical international problems were in the focus of attention.

Budimir Loncar also held talks today with representatives of Romania's political parties. This afternoon he was received by Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council.

During an exchange of views about the position of the two neighboring countries in the light of major changes on the European continent, Loncar and Celac agreed that the strategy of further integration in Europe would have to pay attention to the so-called European South. The Romanian minister paid considerable tribute to Yugoslavia for its assistance and support during Romania's most difficult moments at the time of the December revolution. Speaking about future relations with Yugoslavia, the Romanian minister suggested that the two countries reexamine existing contacts and arrangements and "cleanse" them of the relics of the past.

In the context of bilateral cooperation, there was special discussion about the position of the Serbian and Croatian minority in Romania, and the Romanian minority in Yugoslavia. The Romanian minister pointed out that the minorities could be a firm support in further intensifying the traditional friendship between the two countries. As regards the ethnic problems in Transylvania, Celac informed the Yugoslav delegation that the situation is calming down and that talks are in progress between commissions of Romanians and of the Hungarian minority.

Budimir Loncar noted the importance of the preservation of about 80 cultural monuments of the Serbs and Croats in Romania. This is a reference to cultural monuments of exceptional importance to the past of the Yugoslav peoples. Concern about them should be a common one, and the church should also be involved in this, since this involves monasteries and other religious buildings.

There was also discussion on the unification of the two Germanies, of the situation in the USSR, and of other topical problems in the continent of Euroupe. The two ministers agreed that it is expected of Europe that it discover a new security system and establish a balance of interests for all countries.

Analyzing the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and its first item, which relates to Romania, Celac stressed that his country is against changes to the borders because this is an important condition of security and stability. The two ministers spoke in particular about the reforms in the internal sphere. Budimir Loncar informed his host of the initial results in the struggle against inflation, while Sergiu Celac stressed Romania's determination to decentralize its economy and to develop a market. The experience of other countries in this is of great benefit.

Tomorrow, the federal secretary will visit Timis County, where he will hold talks with representatives of the county and members of the political organizations of the Serbian and Croatian minority—the Democratic Alliance of Serbs in Romania.

Meets Political Leaders

AU0204201290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1815 GMT 2 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 2/4/1990—The state secretary for external affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia, Budimir Loncar, meet Monday evening at the Yugoslav Embassy in Bucharest leaders of over 20 political parties and organizations in Romania. Various aspects of the democratization process in Yugoslavia and Romania were discussed with special reference to the activity of those parties in the two countries.

Meets Iliescu; Holds Talks

LD0304143290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Apr (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Romanian relations will in future develop on new, democratic grounds and on a platform created by the changes brought about by the December popular revolution in Romania, the program of political and economic reforms in Yugoslavia and by the changes taking place in Europe and the world, in general. This was stated, inter alia, in the course of today's talks between Ion Illiescu, president of the National Unity Council of Romania, and Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar, who is in Romania on a two-day official visit.

Budimir Loncar's visit to Bucharest has served to reaffirm the traditional friendship between the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples. Both sides expressed a readiness to develop good neighborly relations in line with the newly-created situation.

Ion Iliescu warmly thanked both the Yugoslav people and the Government for their support in his country's most difficult moments. The Romanian president went on to emphasize the "historic importance" of Yugoslavia's search for alternatives to Real Socialism and said that his country is following the current reforms in Yugoslavia with great interest.

Iliescu briefed his guest on the course of the election campaign, in which many parties of most differing ideological orientations are taking part. Some of them, Iliescu said, are trying to take advantage of the tragic legacy of the years dictatorship to promote their own political goals and to push the country to the right. The task facing the new authority is to create democratic conditions for elections, due to be held on 20 May, in which the people will be given an opportunity to elect its leadership and to decide on the type of system it wants. Romania has agreed to the elections being monitored by representatives of the United Nations and other international organizations.

The Romanian president showed particular interest in the activity of the nonaligned countries. He said that Romania is very interested in both strengthening regional cooperation in the Balkans and in stepping up its participation in the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, in which it has observer status.

Federal Secretary Budimir Loncar has also had talks with the presidents of a number of political parties set up in Romania in the aftermath of the recent changes. They expressed an interest in the activity of various parties in Yugoslavia.

During these talks Budimir Loncar was asked about the fate of the communist party in Yugoslavia. He said that the League of Communists is one of the parties in Yugoslavia's political scene and that is now searching for a strategy in the new system of democracy. Yugoslavia is trying to retain all the positive aspects of its development so far and to rid itself of everything that is hampering further democratization of society. There is no alternative to democracy and freedom—Loncar stressed.

Today the federal secretary had a brief meeting with Yugoslavia's business representatives in Bucharest, after which he left for Timisoara for talks with representatives of the Serbian and Croat minorities there.

Says 'Friendship' Reaffirmed

LD0304202990 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Loncar and Celac, Yugoslav and Romanian foreign ministers, concluded, in Buchurest, that favorable conditions for improving relations between the two countries exist. In the statement following the talks with the Romanian foreign minister, Loncar stressed that in the past, there were fluctuations in relations, but, nonetheless, the atmosphere of good-neighborliness and friendship, which will be reaffirmed since both countries are in the process of deep democratization, has always been preserved.

Meets National Minorities

LD0304203390 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Today on the way from Buchurest, Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived in Timisoara, where he met the leadership of the Timis

region and representatives of our national minorities. Concluding that Romanians in Yugoslavia have all national and other rights, Loncar expressed the view that our national minorities will receive the same treatment. In the course of the talks, mutual interest was expressed for the further development of relations and the preservation of the cultural monuments of our nations and nationalities. The talks concluded that, due to the increased number of Romanians crossings the border with Yugoslavia, new border crossing points should be opened between the two countries.

Visits Timisoara

AU0304193090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1830 GMT 3 Apr 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 3/4/1990—On Tuesday, 3 April, the federal secretary foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Mr. Budimir Loncar, visited the City of Timisoara where he met with local PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] representatives and county council members, as well as with representatives of the Democratic Union of Serbians in Romania.

Yugoslavia's consul-general in Timisoara was present. The Yugoslav guest asked about the progress of the ongoing process of democratization of Romania's political, economic and social life. Special stress was laid in context on the rights enjoyed in the new Romania by the ethnic minorities which show in their taking part in growing numbers in political activity as well as in education, instruction and culture, on the possibilities put in place by contacts between the two countries' populations through the small traffic, cultural exchanges, and growing economic relations.

Concludes Visit

AU0304164490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1501 GMT 3 Apr 90

["Official News: Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Concludes His Visit to Romania"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 3/4/1990—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a visit to Romania upon an invitation extended by Romania's Foreign Minister Sergiu Celac.

The Yugoslav federal secretary was received by Mr. Ion Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council, and conducted talks with Romania's foreign minister.

Information was exchanged on developments in the two countries and the current stage of Romanian-Yugoslav relations, as well as the prospects for their intensified growth were examined, real possibilities being shown to be in place for the expansion of mutual cooperation. The two countries' determination was expressed to take concerted action to develop the Romanian-Yugoslav ties of good neighbourliness. At the same time, opinions were exchanged on a number of international issues.

At the end of the interview with President Ion Iliescu the two foreign ministers told "ROMPRES" reporters:

Sergiu Celac: we approached three large groups of problems. The presentation of events in the two countries by Mr. Iliescu, I myself, and of course, Mr. Loncar highlighted a firm commitment on the part of the two countries, as well as similarity along three lines of action.

Politically, there is commitment to political pluralism and to political structures boasting a European tradition.

Economically, there is a firm orientation towards the market economy.

Socially, there is emphasis on the full observance of human rights, of the specific rights of citizens belonging to national minorities, the fact being underscored that none of the sides may assume the right to politically represent the minority living in the other country.

The second large groups of questions referred to bilateral relations and we noted the two sides' willingness to realistically and responsibly commit themselves to the diversification and expansion of those relations, of mutual advantageous collaboration, in consideration of the new realities in the two countries, which follow a dynamic course, by adapting ourselves to these realities and, with that as a basis, by building a better future for the peoples of the two countries.

The third group of questions occasioned an exchange of open, in-depth opinions on the major issues of the international life. Changing countries in a changing world. We approached them without ideological cliches or some kind of methodology deriving from such cliches, the basic criterion being realism, lucidity and a sense of responsibility. And we could note that the two states shared similar positions.

We consider that the visit and the talks conducted both with the president and at the headquarters of the foreign ministry create a solid base and put new conditions in place for a favourable, long-term development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

Budimir Loncar: I am happy to be in Bucharest, in Romania. I had intense talks with my counterpart, Mr. Celac, on bilateral relations and we informed each other of the situation in our countries as well as of international events.

I had the great honour and pleasure to have been received by Mr. Ion Iliescu, the PNUC [Provisional National Unity Council] president, who is now at the head of the supreme body in your country.

As you know, our friendship boasts long-standing traditions. There were various staged, stages that virtually existed also in Europe and the world over, therefore in our relations, too. However, a friendly atmosphere has

always been maintained between our two peoples. Naturally, neighbourhood was a strong motivation in this respect. Our past knew oscillations, too, but a solid friendship has been maintained, which, at present, will be further capitalized and fully asserted. Why? First of all because of the historic turning point in both Romania and Yugoslavia and in Europe and in the world as a whole. It is easy to note that at present both Romania and Yugoslavia undergo a deep-going democratization process and orient themselves towards new social, economic and political systems.

Furthermore, this is an integral part of the global changes wrought in Europe and in the world. There was a time when European and world processes separated us. Today they draw us closer to each other. We wish to make our own contribution to this process not only through mutual rapprochement but also through rapprochement in Europe, towards democratization, community and general prosperity. Today I had the opportunity to find out so many things from president Ion Iliescu and from my colleague, Mr. Celac that I am convinced that our contribution may be substantial, capital even, I could say. To my happiness, this means also our contribution to the strengthening our bilateral cooperative ties. Trusting the maturity of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, analyzing the Europe of democratic options for a world of peace and general progress, we believe that the elections to be held in Romania and Yugoslavia will meet all these attempts, as well as the requirements of our time.

I leave Romania harbouring the belief that your numerous problems, the difficulties inherited from the past will be solved in the current European and world context for the benefit of the Romanian people, of European evolution and will make a basis for a more productive growth of the links between Romania and Yugoslavia.

This is an opportunity to once again welcome the revolutionary changes in Romania and to express our determination to further consolidate the friendship and cooperation between the Yugoslav peoples and the Romanian people.

The Romanian minority in Yugoslavia and the Serbian and Croatian minorities in Romania are specific bridges for our understanding and feelings.

Undoubtedly, the key point of the Bucharest talks was the modalities to improve bilateral cooperation against the background of events under way in Romania and Yugoslavia and in correlation with European processes.

Taking account of the fact that the two countries orient themselves towards a market economy and are committed to structural mutations and in consideration of our neighbourhood, we expect that the real upsurge in our relations will occur as soon as our goals start being fulfilled. First of all, we consider that cooperation in border traffic can be strengthened, that notable successes can be scored in cooperation in industrial production. We boast substantial resources to intensify cooperation in chemistry, power engineering and transport. Therefore, our prospects are optimistic, indeed.

Official Notes Border Violations

LD0404204690 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 April (TANJUG)—In general, the situation on our borders is good and in keeping with the relations between the SFRY and the neighboring countries. This was said during the regular news conference today by Colonel Vuk Obradovic, official SSNO [Federal Secretariat of National Defense] press spokesman.

This assessment, he went on, also applies to the situation on the Yugoslav-Romanian border, regardless of the high number of escapes from that country. However, for well-known reasons, the situation on the Albanian border is still not satisfactory.

The SSNO spokesman said that 147 incidents and other violations of our state borders were registered last year, which is 72 cases or 33 percent down from 1988. Our official offices and citizens provoked 23 incidents and offices of the neighboring countries 124. Most border violations occurred on the Yugoslav-Italian border and the fewest on the Yugoslav-Austrian border.

The most serious incident occurred on 6 September last year on the Yugoslav-Albanian border, when Albanian security forces crossed over into SFRY territory to a distance of some 500 meters, opening fire on our security forces, said Col. Obradovic. The SSNO spokesman said that exercise activities and work on wire and other obstacles, communications, and bunkers are constantly going on in the Albanian border area. The presence of armed civilians-shepherds, who as people of trust are securing the border and carrying out observation of our territory, has also been stepped up.

After stating that 7,935 illegal attempts to cross our border were registered last year, 5,352 to get into the SFRY and 2,583 to get out, which was 38 percent up from 1988, Col. Obradovic explained that all border incidents are tackled by standing mixed-border commissions, or resolved through diplomatic channels.

Commenting on allegations that our border guards use their weapons often and for no reason, the SSNO spokesman said that in the period between 1 January last year and 1 March this year, they opened fire several times as a warning, and in a few cases they were forced to use weapons against people illegally crossing the border.

During this period, said Col. Obradovic, two people who were illegally crossing our border lost their lives, a Filipino and a Turk who, despite a ban on entering the SFRY issued in 1986, was detained and expelled from our country three times. Five were injured—three Romanians, a Turk, and a Yugoslav who was a defendant in 18 criminal cases. All these cases were investigated by appropriate commissions and bodies of the judiciary and it was not established that legal powers and international conventions were overstepped.

Asked to comment on Milan Kucan's recent statement that the draft law to extend the border strip will be withdrawn, Col. Obradovic briefly replied that the proposal had been put forward by the Federal Executive Council, not by the SSNO.

After visiting the commands and units of an Army area it is customary for the federal secretary of national defense to meet the leadership of the republic or the province on the territory where the Army area is. This was the answer to a question asked by several journalists who wanted to know what the SSNO thought about the reaction of the Presidium Executive Committee of the republican conference of the Slovene Socialist Alliance of Working People [SAWP] to a recent meeting between the federal secretary of national defense and the Socialist Republic of Serbia leadership.

The Presidium Executive Committee of the Slovene SAWP had not reacted in connection with these customary meetings. It has done so now, and behind it, in our view, easily recognizable motives and objectives are hidden that need not be explained separately, said Col. Obradovic. He went on to say that during the next three days the federal secretary of national defense will be visiting the 5th Army Area, and during this visit he will have talks with the Socialist Republic of Croatia leadership. Unfortunately, he said, the meeting with the Republic of Slovenia representatives will not materialize although the initiative for the meeting had been given by the SSNO. [passage omitted]

The SSNO spokesman said that during the first quarter of this year the average People's Army daily illiquidity amounted to 1.5 and 2 billion dinars and on 2 April the Army debts, which had fallen due but had not been paid, amounted to about 2.3 billion dinars. [passage omitted]

The SSNO spokesman denied that Yugoslavia has had a military mission in Washington for 40 years and that there is a U.S. military mission in our country, as stated by U.S. Professor of Yugoslav extraction Bogdan Maglic in an earlier interview recently transmitted by the Kragujevac University paper POGLEDI.

Yugoslavia has a military mission [vojno izaslanstvo] in Washington attached to our embassy. There are such missions in several countries. The United States also has a military mission in our country. The only Yugoslav military mission [vojna misija] is in West Berlin where there are missions of a few other countries with victor status in World War II. Not one single military person works in that mission; all the employees are workers of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. The SSNO has no jurisdiction over that mission.

Col. Obradovic described as a crude lie the MLADINA report saying that Admiral Petar Simic has approved the payment of 20,000 deutsche marks as compensation for the withdrawal from the press of the Akvarijus book on Tito's wives authorized by Filip Radulovic.

Commentary on Lithuania, Soviet-U.S. Summit

LD0404192890 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Washington has been envisioned as the last opportunity for talks between the two foreign ministers before Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States in June. This is probably how the visit will proceed providing Shevardnadze offers additional guarantees that Soviet units will not intervene in Lithuania. Tension in relations between Moscow and Vilnius that followed Lithuania's decision to separate from the USSR has already had a negative effect on relations between the two superpowers, and if the USSR fails to keep its earlier promises to Washington, Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States could even be canceled.

Shevardnadze's meeting with Baker will coincide with the start of negotiations in Moscow between representatives of Lithuania and the USSR, and if reports just received from the Soviet capital are to be believed, the dispute between Moscow and Vilnius could end with a compromise with both sides expected to make concessions.

Many believe that Lithuania has gone too far in its conflict with Moscow and the most serious consequence of it has been the fact that it has forced Mikhail Gorbachev to respond to its challenge in a manner unconducive to the process of democratization in the USSR and trends in Europe and the world.

On the other hand, it should be said that the United States has become excessively involved in the Soviet-Lithuanian dispute and as a result it has found itself in a situation from which it will be hard to retreat painlessly. It is true that Washington supports Lithuania's right to independence from Mosco,w but at the same time it is also true that the United States is not as innocent as to see itself, with clear conscience, as an unbiased arbiter in the Soviet-Lithuanian dispute. Moscow has not forgotten either Grenada or Panama, and Soviet dissatisfaction at this kind of behavior on the part of the United States is quite understandable. No doubt, Shevardnadze will not miss the opportunity to spell this out to both Baker and Bush when discussing overall Soviet-U.S. relations in which, according to the views of some in the world, Moscow is beginning to have an increasingly subordinate position.

Over the last few years, since becoming head of the Soviet party and now of the Soviet state too, Mikhail Gorbachev has genuinely done a great deal to democratize Soviet society and ease international tensions to deserve any criticism. He will probably do his utmost not to fail this test. However, if he cannot avoid pessures from inside the USSR, he should be spared pressures from abroad. The Lithuanian problem can only be solved in a peaceful atmosphere. In any case, there is no one who cares more about detente in international relations and good relations between the superpowers than Gorbachev. The United States would make an unforgivable mistake if it were to ignore this fact and if it were to make a move that could jeopardize the Soviet leader's planned visit to Washington. The visit must go ahead since any disruption in Soviet-U.S. relations could have unforeseeable consequences for Europe, the world and, above all, disarmament. However, we must believe that both sides will do their utmost to avoid this.

Loncar Holds Talks with EC's Matutes

LD0404223290 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1819 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Following the talks today between Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar and Abel Matutes, EC commissioner for Mediterranean countries, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia, prospects are growing for reaching a special agreement by which Yugoslavia and this European organization would considerably deepen and develop mutual cooperation.

One of the main topics was the prospect of an agreement whose ultimate aim would be the establishment of a free-trade zone while respecting Yugoslavia as a European and Mediterranean country.

As reported, its specific nature would most likely consist of an asymmetrical way of adapting, that is, the introduction of a period during which the full reciprocity of trade benefits would not be applied and these benefits would asymmetrically apply to certain products of Yugoslavia.

The two sides also examined further developments concerning EC support for Yugoslav reform, especially financial support for the reorganization of our banking system, as well as the restructuring of the economy. The EC expressed readiness to prematurely conclude the third financial protocol with Yugoslavia, which would allow larger funds than before to be released mainly for mutually beneficial infrastructure.

Special attention was devoted to the current phase in Yugoslavia's economic, political, and social reforms. Federal Secretary Loncar briefed his guest in detail on the gist of amendments to the SFRY Constitution, the draft law on political organization, and the law on free elections, specifying that elections in all republics and provinces should be held by the end of the year.

Also examined were the latest changes in Europe, especially the question of the reunification of Germany.

Election of Alternative LCY Planned

LD0404113390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0855 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—Two Leagues of Communists of Yugoslvia (LCY), i.e., two factions of the

LCY, will soon be formed, Djordji Spasov, member of the top leadership of the LCY organization in the Republic of Macedonia, told the Belgrade daily POLITIKA EKSPRES today.

Spasov said that an April 14 meeting in Belgrade would be attended only by the LCY Central Committee members from Serbia and Montenegro, after which, most probably in the Croatian capital Zagreb, LCY representatives from the republics of Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia would convene in order to "set up a progressive LCY wing which will be open to cooperation with all parties oriented towards the left."

The 14th special congress of the LCY was broken off late in January after the Slovenian delegates walked out and the delegation of Croatia, Macedonia, Bosnia-Herzegovina refused to accede to decision-making by an incomplete assembly.

The attempt to set a date for reconvening the congress at last week's LCY Central Committee plenum failed after the committee's members from Slovenia, Croatia and Macedonia walked out of the meeting.

Communists View Resumption of 14th Congress

LD0404190590 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 4 (TANJUG)—Member of the Central Committee (CC) of the League of Communists of Serbia (LCS) Raoomir Vico has confirmed that members of the LCY (League of Communists of Yugoslavia) CC from the LCS would take part in a session of the high party forum called for April 14 at which a decision is to be made on the resumption of the 14th, special congress of Yugoslav communists.

In TANJUG's poll on the echoes of the recent plenum of the LCY CC, Vice reiterates that the communists of Serbia are favoring the resumption of the 14th, special congress which was disrupted on January 23 by a walk-out of the Slovenian delegates.

The recent session of the LCY CC was held in its [words indistinct] because it was left by members from Bosnia-Herzegovina, while representatives of the Slovenian, Macedonian and Croatian communists had not come at this session.

Vico also underscored that those who had originally proposed a new congress instead of the resumption of the 14th, special congress, now were favoring a "roundtable" conference of the parties on the left in Yugoslavia, thus suggesting that for them the LCY no longer existed in any form whatsoever.

Secretary of the CC of the League of Communists of Croatia—Party of Democratic Changes (LCC-PDC) Boris Malada said that, for the Croatian communists, the 14th, special congress of the LCY had been over. He said that the Croatian communists would not arrive at the next session of the LCY CC and reiterated a proposal to all the constituent parts of the LCY to overcome the resulting situation by means of forming a "roundtable" of the Yugoslav democratic left, composed of representatives of all organizations which want to take part in it, and that the "roundtable" should coordinate their work and prepare a new congress for them to rally again.

President of the Vojvodina LC Committee Nedeljko Sipovac said that the 14th, special congress should be resumed at the soonest. Only the delegates to attend the next plenary session will be entitled to establish whether that would be a resumption of the congress or negotiations toward reaching accord on a new, modern democratic party of Yugoslav orientation which would carry on the tradition of the LCY, said Sipovac.

Member of the presidency of the CC of the LC of Montenegro Milan Gajovi announced that members of the LCY CC, from this republic would attend the next session of this party [word indistinct]. He said that the determination for the resumption of the disrupted special congress of the LCY or for a founding congress of a new party could be made after discussions are completed about a letter sent out to the membership from the latest session of the LCY CC and after views and proposals were received from members from all sections of the LC.

[Words indistinct] those who did not take part were members of the LCY leadership in the Yugoslav People's Army because its party presidency only has to hold its session in order to ascertain the stands on these questions.

Serbian Opposition Criticizes Foreign Policy

LD0404205890 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—The opposition in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia sees Yugoslavia's foreign policy as "Sclerotic", criticizing it of insufficient engagement on the protection of the rights of Yugoslav national minorities in neighbouring countries and of strong links with the Movement of Non-Alignment. It can be concluded from today's meeting between Serbian officials and the representatives of the opposition.

The meeting, organized at the initiative of the Socialist Alliance, was the first official dialogue between the authorities and the opposition on the subject in Serbia where the newly founded parties have still not been registered.

The first free multi-party elections in the postwar period will be organized in four of Yugoslavia's six republics. Serbia is not one of them since it postponed transition to pluralism for four years by holding early elections last November.

Serbian Foreign minister informed his collocutors about the republic's inclusion in regional cooperation in Europe, while the representatives of the opposition mainly criticized.

The representative of the Democratic Party asked to what degree is the orientation towads the Nonaligned Movement in line with Yugoslavia's wish to enter Europe. The Green Party representative demanded that Yugoslavia stop importing unsafe technology, while the representative of the Democratic Farmers' Green Party said that his party will demand the replacement of Yugoslav Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar due to Yugoslavia's inactivity concerning war reparations from Germany.

Serbian Protest at Albanian Embassy Fails

AU0404111290 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 90 p 5

[D.C. report: "Attempted Demonstrations Outside Albanian Embassy"]

[Text] The demonstrations that the Serbian Renewal Youth Movement had scheduled for 29 March at 1500 outside the Albanian Embassy in Belgrade were only partly held. Several hundred followers of this movement, who had gathered at the scheduled time and at the planned location, were informed by militiamen, who had blocked access to the aforementioned embassy, that their protest had been banned.

In this regard, Dr. Vojislav Seselj informed the journalists present that this organization would issue an official public statement the following day and protest the ban.

The meeting was also attended by Vuk Draskovic. After half an hour of peaceful persuasion, the demonstrators who had gathered dispersed.

Montenegrin-Serbian Officials Hold Talks

AU0404110890 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Citizens' Interests Are the Foundation of a Modern Society"]

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Montenegro, headed by Presidency of Montenegro President Branko Kostic had talks on 29 March in the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with a delegation from Serbia, led by Presidency of Serbia President Slobodan Milosevic. In the talks, in which the most senior leaders of the two republics also took part, views were exchanged on the most topical political and economic issues in our country. Full agreement was expressed in the assessment that the crisis in which our society finds itself can only be overcome by consistently implementing reform.

It was stressed that the democratic processes in Serbia and Montenegro in the last two years have ensured that the will of the people plays the deciding role in politics. In this sense, there was the unanimous stand that modern social, economic, political, and cultural development should be based on the interests and needs of citizens, thus reaffirming the democratic ideas of socialism and preventing undemocratic, separatist, anti-Yugoslav, and all other conservative tendencies. The prosperous democratic and socialist development of Yugoslavia will be ensured on this basis.

It was the joint orientation of Serbia and Montenegro that the Yugoslav federation should be preserved. To this end, it is essential to adopt the new SFRY constitution that will ensure that the federation effectively carries out its functions in the areas of fiscal and monetary policy, economic relations with foreign countries, national defense, and foreign policy. Full agreement was also reached in the assessment that advocation of a confederal structure for Yugoslavia leads to its destruction.

As regards the situation in Kosovo, the delegation from Montenegro gave its full support to the Socialist Republic of Serbia in its endeavors to use all the means of a law-governed state to crush the terrorism of Albanian separatists, ensure total safety for all citizens, and prevent its constitutional order from being undermined. [passage omitted]

Serbian Youth Considering Own Party

AU0404113990 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 90 p 5

[V. Garcevic report: "Turn Toward Tradition"]

[Excerpt] After the 12th congress, the Youth Organization of Serbia will probably change its name to the Social-Democratic Alliance of the Serbian Youth. To what extent will this change be radical, and whether it will happen at all, will be decided by the "youth's grass roots" next month.

The future party, as stated at its promotion, will primarily fight for man, the citizen, and the free and complete person. It will strive for a parliamentary type of state, a multiparty system, and will "renew the traditions and ideas of the social-democratic movement in Serbia and the great ideas of Svetozar Markovic, Radovan Dragovic, and Dimitrije Tucovic [Serbian socialists at the turn of the century]." The members of the party will be organized according to the territorial principle. Those eligible to join the Social-Democratic Alliance of the Serbian Youth must be between 18 and 32 years old. [passage omitted]

Kosovo Rights Committee Complains to Markovic

LD0404134190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Pristina, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The Kosovo Committee for Protection of Human Rights and Freedoms, whose leader is Academician Idriz Ajeti, today addressed a letter to Federal Executive Council President Ante Markovic in which they express their concern over, as they say, "violation of human rights" in the

province, especially, says the letter, "since the Secretariat of Internal Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia took over internal affairs duties."

"In order to prevent further deterioration of the situation, we believe your intervention is required," says the letter, suggesting also that the premier should receive a delegation of the Kosovo Human Rights Committee.

The committee today also issued a special statement to the public "for protesting most vigorously" at "the illegal actions by militia members" in the province.

More 'Poisoning' Noted in Kosovo Commune

AU0404191490 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Contrary to the trend toward normalization that has been noticeable in the schools of the commune of Suva Reka during the past few days, the educational process was again disrupted today. The cause was again the mysterious question of the poisoning of schoolchildren. Today, at the New Life Secondary School and the Brotherhood and Unity Primary School in the city of Suva Reka, a number of children again showed mysterious symptoms and asked for medical assistance. As a result, all the other pupils in Albanian-language classes left both these schools.

Suva Reka Clinic Director Dr. Imeri told us that 16 patients had presented themselves at this medical institution by 1300 GMT. The symptoms are similar to those encountered on previous occasions and the same treatment is being applied in these new cases.

Zejnulahu Plans To Offer Resignation

AU0404194890 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 90 p 1

[M. Antic report: "Jusuf Zejnulahu Announces Resignation"]

[Text] Pristina—Kosovo Executive Council President Jusuf Zejnulahu has informed council members that he intends to tender a resignation as president. He will do so most probably at the next session of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo Assembly.

Thus the new Kosovo government will be left without a premier after only four months—it was elected on 4 December—and there are even some indications that some other Kosovo Executive Council members will follow the president's lead. Therefore, another crisis, a government crisis, can happen to Kosovo. This would be the most unsuitable moment for that to happen, now when a large number of economic enterprises have got into a difficult situation, when it is not known whether Kosovo will have its own bank or not, when many state offices need to be consolidated, and when one should have finally embarked upon solving many Kosovo contradictions.

Little is known about the reasons for the resignation, but it is no secret that in the last three months, that is, to be more specific, after the January unrest, there was a disagreement between political and state bodies of the province. The former blamed the respective state bodies in the province for inaccuracy, inefficiency, and failure to take adequate measures in the case of the bloodshed in January and February, while the other side paid back in kind listing a number of political "mistakes" that caused all this.

There have been some disagreements later too, particularly as concerns views and practical moves in overcoming the present difficult situation. While politicians were criticizing state bodies saying that they do not do their jobs properly, the Kosovo Executive Council and its president in particular, replied that politicians are interfering in the job of certain state bodies, that they are trying to arbitrate even in issues that are none of their business, that they are offering solutions that lack economic justification, and the like.

On the other hand, it can be heard that the present Kosovo premier is dissatisfied with the position of the Kosovo Executive Council, particularly since decisions are being made at the highest level but without the council's consent and it is left to the council only to confirm and implement them. These views are based upon some decisions made about the Student Center, but also upon some other solutions.

All in all, in the last month, the Kosovo Executive Council and its president in particular found themselves under "fire" from four sides. The attacks were coming from official politicians for the aforementioned reasons, and from some Serbian circles "because of the state bodies' inefficiency." There were also attacks from ethnic Albanian workers and a number of citizens "because the Executive Council is carrying out an anti-Albanian policy" and particularly after Zejnulahu said that the Ramiz Sadiku Construction Combine will have to be liquidated. On the top of everything, there were claims by Kosovo alternative groups that "the Kosovo Government is only bowing to and implementing decisions made in Belgrade."

If this is the only reason for Kosovo Executive Council President Jusuf Zejnulahu decision to resign, it remains to be seen when he presents the explanation of his resignation. When asked about all these questions, he refused to comment, saying that he wanted to avoid complicating the situation further.

After the Assembly session was adjourned, Kosovo has experienced a complete blockage, because the Law on Temporarily Financing the Province went out of effect on 31 March and the Law on the Budget should have been adopted on 26 March. This was not done because the session was adjourned, so the complete financing of the province has been blocked. Jusuf Zejnulahu says that the Executive Council did not play any role in

adjourning the session but was only informed about it, so it is not responsible for the ensuing situation.

Kosovo Villagers Protest 'Poisoning' of Pupils

AU0404140690 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 31 Mar 90 p 17

[A. Muhaxheri report: "Who Caused the Mysterious Epidemic?"]

[Text] A protest meeting was held on 29 March in the village of Velika Slatina, near Kosovo Polje, by people angry at the tense situation in Kosovo, especially after the "mysterious epidemic" involving the poisoning of Albanian schoolchildren. The only item on the agenda of the 500-strong gathering was the question of how and why pupils in this village, too, had been poisoned.

At the start of the meeting, there were complaints that invited representatives of the Provincial Executive Council; the Kosovo Polje Communal Executive Council; the Provincial Secretariat for Education, Science, and Culture; the Kosovo Polje militia station commandant; and others had not come to the meeting.

Speakers described in detail the poisoning of 32 pupils of the Bajram Curri Elementary School in the village on 23 and 28 March. It was said that the pupils were poisoned while they were at school, and the symptoms of this "epidemic" were described. Many speakers expressed their disgust (which was also shared by the floor) over how what they called a law-governed state could neglect the sick, and how the militia could hinder and even manhandle those who gave first aid to the pupils. Such behavior, the majority of speakers said, exceeds all normal bounds, is against every written and unwritten law, is against all international principles, and violates international conventions that our country has also ratified.

One father spoke about how his three daughters were poisoned, and described how militiamen prevented him from taking them to the hospital. Another speaker added, "How is it possible for a doctor at the Kosovo Polje clinic to threaten children, asking them, 'Who taught you how to sham?'" It was also described how some rabble-rousers who are now sociopolitical leaders in Kosovo Polje lectured members of the security forces on what to do, telling them to use force against those who tried to administer first aid. Another speaker added that a medical team of six people from Malisevo was manhandled on the outskirts of Kosovo Polje for trying to administer first aid to the pupils.

Another speaker said that several dead mice were found in a classroom after the poisoning. Many speakers then said that the poisoning of the pupils was a barbarous and uncivilized act. It was a crime designed to provoke worse crimes that would be fatal for all those who live in Kosovo.

Feelings rose several times during the two-hour meeting. A young man said, "When they shot us, they called us terrorists, and now they call us actors, people who know how to pretend." The meeting of Slatina citizens ended with a question: Who poisoned 32 pupils at our school? The real culprits of this barbaric act must be found.

The majority of the speakers also criticized media representatives. One speaker said, "Milisav Milic, the correspondent of Belgrade Television, was the first to pronounce judgment on the poisoning. According to him, everything that happened was like something at the Cannes Film Festival or a separatist trick." Many other journalists wrote as he did. The greatest irony is that official assessments were later issued by the highest forums in the land on the basis of such judgments, said angry speakers at the Slatina meeting.

After denouncing this barbarous act, those present demanded that full details of this incident should be given to the United Nations and that international commissions should assess this "epidemic" that has so shaken the inhabitants of Kosovo and even further burdened the political and security situation.

Kosovo Social Democrats Protest Reduced Autonomy

AU0404151590 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 30 Mar 90 p 6

[B. Haliti report: "The Mediation of the SFRY Constitutional Court Called for Now?"]

[Text] The Initiating Council of the Kosovo Social Democratic Party [KSDP] on 29 March distributed to the media a statement in which the KSDP raises its voice against what it calls "various strange events in Kosovo" in recent days. According to the KSDP, the failure so far to provide an explanation for the mass appearance of "symptoms of poisoning" in, as the statement declares, "about 3,000 Albanians," mainly schoolchildren, in many parts of the province has not only exacerbated interethnic relations to the limit and has indirectly incited national revanchism, but has provided the official Serbian authorities with "a good excuse" to undertake measures that have been put into effect and, the statement declares, have preempted the removal of Kosovo's autonomy. The recent confusion in Kosovo, the statement continues, has been exploited for such a decision, and the KSDP states that this decision does not imply temporary measures, but "the permanent suspension of the autonomy of the Kosovo militia." The declaration then stresses that the official republican authorities nowhere mention how long these measures will last, and after citing the mass dismissals of leading cadres and virtually of entire militia units according to a prearranged plan and without consultation with the provincial government and the provincial Assembly, the KSDP considers that the province is in fact bereft of all the most essential aspects of its autonomy.

The KSDP also raises its voice against the appointment of a fifth vice president of the Republican Executive Council, to be based in Pristina, who will direct the program for the development of Kosovo. This step, according to the KSDP, was taken without the consent of or consultation with the citizens of Kosovo.

According to the KSDP, the decision to remove the Kosovo leadership of the Kosovo Secretariat of Internal Affairs, to which the federal authorities acquiesced in silence, was a premeditated act.

The KSDP now asks why the republican administration did not take adequate and urgent measures in response to the demands of the Albanian students and the opposition movements to put an end to all kinds of violence and to establish democracy in Kosovo, and did not respond to the demands for freedom of political association, free elections, the release of political prisoners, and so forth. Under conditions of stage-managed panic, involving the poisoning of children, these authorities could hardly wait for the 30 cases of violence against Serbs, acts to be strongly condemned, in order to tighten the police supervision of Kosovo.

The KSDP, the declaration states, opposes these measures and considers that they cannot in any way help to pacify the situation in Kosovo, but on the contrary will even further deepen the crisis of interethnic relations in Kosovo and in the wider political arena. The KSDP rejects as illegal all decisions that lead to the suspension of the autonomy of the Kosovo authorities and invites all democratic forces in Kosovo to oppose the further militarization of the Kosovo question. The KSDP also demands that the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should protest on this occasion and should call for the urgent mediation of the federal administration and the SFRY Constitutional Court.

Slovene Premier Candidate Explains Aims

AU0404181590 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] [Announcer] The LCS [former initials of the League of Communists of Slovenia]-Party of Democratic Reform gave a news conference today. Janez Kocjancic, whom the party has proposed for Executive Council of Slovenia president, presented the party's views on some current questions that will be in the forefront of the government work if he becomes the premier. Sonja Znidarsic reports on the news conference:

[Znidarsic] The Party of Democratic Reform has consciously decided in favor of the parliamentary democracy system, which means that the policy of the Executive Council will also have to change. This means that, depending on the outcome of the elections, it will implement its program, or the program of a coalition. The government should be a government of all the Slovenes, Kocjancic said. He stressed that if he is the premier-designate, he will endeavor to have experts and broad-minded people as government members, which of course means that government members will also be selected from among the people who are not in the Party of Democratic Reform.

Kocjancic listed the tasks or rather the most important tasks that the new Executive Council will have to tackle. Economic problems stand in the foreground. Despite its support of the Markovic program in principle, the government will persist in requesting that the question of export industries should be suitably resolved with federal as well as republican incentives, that a more appropriate monetary policy be pursued, and that public spending be reduced because, in a crisis, spending must be adjusted to the ability of the economy.

The government will also actively participate in drafting a new constitution, and the state administration will be renewed in a smaller, but professionally stronger shape. The positions are clear as regards social property, too. The Party of Democratic Reform is not in favor of selling off social property, but in favor of a partial transfer to state holding companies, while the other part is to be sold in the form of shares to those employed.

The proposed candidate also stressed that the government will pursue a rigorous ecological policy. As regards the nuclear power station in Krsko, he thought that it would not be wise to close it down at this moment. Janez Kocjancic also answered question by journalists. In reply to a question about how many ministers there will be under the new system, he said that the government will have only about 20 members. I would not want any humble ministers, but autonomous personalities who would base their views on good arguments.

Asked whether he is in favor of introducing a national currency, lipa, Kocjancic said that at the present moment, such an introduction would cause more harm than good.

In the second part of the news conference, Lenart Setinc answered some topical questions. Asked whether the Party of Democratic Reform will have its observers at the elections, Setinc said that it fully trusts the election committees, but it will probably send its observers to the polling stations for the sake of equal representation.

Setinc also told the journalists that Oto Vilcnik expressed his thanks to the party for its initiative to rehabilitate him. In connection with the poster affair, Setinc stressed that in addition to everything that has been said about this subject, the use of photographs is also disputable, for photographs may be used only with the consent of those concerned. The party will nevertheless not start any legal proceedings.

Slovene Parties on Plans, Secession

AU0404200690 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1700 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Bojan Veselinovic report]

[Text] [Announcer] As part of their tour of Slovenia, a group of journalists normally covering the Federal Assembly visited Brdo near Kranj this morning. They had talks with Dr. Danica (Purg), School for Training Leading Workers director, and Marko Bulc, Chamber of Economy of Slovenia president. At the DELO editorial offices this afternoon, journalists from all over Yugoslavia had talks with representatives of 10 political parties in Slovenia. Bojan Veselinovic reports:

[Veselinovic] After each of the parties attending briefly presented themselves, an avalanche of questions literally descended on them. The first question concerned Dragisa Marojevic's assertion that the conditions for democratic elections are not given, that the elections will be discriminatory and biased, and that the conduct of the ruling party in power is also like that. Marojevic supported his assertion with the statement that his alliance still lacks suitable premises and that he used the word discrimination because of the provisions of the republican election law concerning the rights of immigrants from other republics in Slovenia.

The next question was: What distinguishes the ZSMS [former initials of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation]-Liberal Party, as the center bloc, from others? Zoran Thaler replied: It is a matter of political tactics as the decisive question, and of our firm intention that the time for coalitions comes after the elections, when a Slovene government will have to be formed.

Rajko Pirnat, of the Slovene Democratic Alliance, listed the reasons for which this alliance within Demos is striving for the secession of Slovenia. He said that all the fears about possible problems connected with the borders after the secession of Slovenia are superfluous, because it is a matter of self-determination by the people on the territory in which they live. Pirnat then denied that Joze Pucnik in his recent interview to Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE said that the secession of Slovenia is out of the question, and he also denied the assertion contained in another question to the effect that Joze Pucnik had demanded criminal sanctions for all who in the name of Slovenia supported Markovic's program. This is not true, Pirnat said; although our program says that we are in favor of a sovereign state of the Slovene people, either on its own or as a member of a loose federation, it says that becoming independent is a necessary condition for a new confederal treaty.

Marjan Podobnik, of the Slovene Peasant Alliance, added that the question should not be prejudiced, and the decision on possible secession must be a decision by all the Slovenes.

Regarding the responsibility for supporting the Markovic program, Janez Jansa, of the Slovene Democratic Alliance, said that one asked only that those be called to account who agreed to the increases in Slovenia's obligations to the federal budget and who are responsible for the present sellout of social property.

Zoran Thaler, of the ZSMS-Liberal Party, advocated a concept of a Yugoslav economic community as a transitional model and as the basis for the beginning of possible new negotiations among the members of the present federation. On the other hand, Rajko Pirnat said that in case of secession, Demos does not expect a full blockade of Slovenia, at least not with a break of cooperation with Croatia, which takes the greatest share of our republic's trade within Yugoslavia.

Slovenia Election Candidates Debate Issues

LD0404210490 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Animosity toward ex-Communists, marked diversity among the opposition bloc, and in many respects an independent attitude of the Liberals, are the main impressions from the 3 April television debate between representatives of the 14 parties that put forward candidates for the republican and municipal assemblies in the forthcoming elections in Slovenia. Some also put forward candidates for the president and members of the Presidency of this republic.

Regarding some key issues of the future Slovene status and its development, deeper differences surfaced than those expressed at the first television debate. This, however, does not make it any easier for the electorate that has, in the past few weeks, been visited almost daily by "their" candidates, to choose.

Regarding the issue of confederation or secession, on behalf of the Slovene Democratic Alliance, Janez Jansa developed the thesis that, first, a new Slovene constitution should be adopted, and then a decision about secession be made, unless events overtake us. In that case, a declaration about secession would be accelerated.

Advocating confederation and representing the Slovene League of Communists-Party of Democratic Renewal, Milan Balazic challenged Jansa to answer the questions of whether the opposition has guarantees about what would happen in the case of a swift secession, and whether there would be an Army coup in that case. Jansa replied that the West would accept secession, that Slovenia is not Lithuania, and that the Army could not interfere at all.

Representing the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation-Liberal Party, Mile Setinc accused representatives of these two sides of acting irresponsibly in assessing that Slovenes are taking part in a national adventure. According to Setinc, the Slovene League of Communists-Party of Democratic Renewal and the Socialists do not know what to do with Slovenia. The Demos, the united opposition, is yearing for heroism, and the Liberals

believe tht Slovenia will need some form of confederal community for a long time, although, at the same time, they hold that the Yugoslav idea is almost dead in Slovenia.

The Christian Democratic Party is advocating caution, at least in regard to the issue of the changed Slovene status. The Slovene Social Democrats, Dr. Katja Boh said, are not rushing into secession, but seeing it as a possibility. The Slovene Greens also support the idea that first a constitution is written, and then a referendum about secession is called. Dr. Leo Seserko from that party holds that a coup is not a possibility. Dr. Franc Zagozen from the Slovene Peasant Union does not view secession as "an adventure," because, according to him, the Slovene people are sufficiently mature to lead an independent life.

The next series of questions concerning Markovic's program indicated that all the parties—except the Social Democratic and the Slovene Entrepreneurs' and Craftsmen's parties, which do not accept it at all—have reservations on it. The other parties say in their replies that their support for the government's program is "partial" and "conditional," i.e. they only accept the economic part and reject the political one.

While the Greens, the Craftsmen, and some others are advocating the Slovene currency, the Liberals think that, should it be introduced, it will become overvalued, just like the dinar now. However, there is a high degree of unity in stressing the necessity for Slovenia to be economically sovereign, and that it should reduce its allocations to the federation and use these liberated funds for its own development.

There are also disagreements over the closure of the Krsko nuclear plant. While the Greens think it a condition for cooperation with the future government and within the Demos, the Social Democrats are warning that the clousre of Krsko will be twice as expensive as the improvement of ecological conditions in the mining area of the Sava River valley, and the Slovene Entrepreneurs' and Craftsmen's Party considers the closure to be unrealistic. The Socialists are also in favour of finding a long-term solution for the Krsko problem.

None of the parties were enthusiastic about the Slovene Presidency's recent statement on "national reconciliation." The Socialists think that those who are not guilty should be left alone, and Rado Bergant of the Slovene Entrepreneurs' and Craftsmen's Party is the only one who is certain that reconciliation "must not mean the rehabilitation of quislings." Mile Setinc called for both sides to be forgiven their sins, and the Slovene League of Communists-Party of Democratic Reforms is advocating that the blame on both sides should be weighed. According to Balazic, it is necessary, and perhaps even more important, to have reconciliation within the present Slovene policy, which in his opinion is the condition of peaceful democracy.

Slovene Peasant Alliance Holds Meeting

AU0404205690 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] The second annual general meeting of the Peasant Alliance of Slovenia was held in Ljubljana today. The general meeting this year has been divided into two parts. The first part today devoted its main attention to the election campaign and reviewed the work of the Peasant Alliance in the past year.

Peasant Alliance Vice President Ivan Pucnik spoke critically about the work of the alliance in the past year. In his opinion, the position of the cooperatives particularly causes concern because they have only changed their owners and are not independent enough. Pucnik also drew attention to the need to rehabilitate the peasants who were convicted for insubordination in 1950's, and many of them spent time in prison.

The second part of this year's general meeting of the Peasant Alliance of Slovenia will be held next month.

Pucnik on Rehabilitation by LCS

AU0404130790 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Mar 90 p 3

[V. Simonovic report: "Correcting a Mistake or Playing a Trick"]

[Text] Ljubljana—The piece of news about the political rehabilitation of Dr. Joze Pucnik and Oto Vilcnik at the latest session of the Central Committee [CC] of the LCS [former initials of the League of Communists of Slovenia]-Party of Democratic Reform has somehow gone unnoticed. Back at their congress, the Slovene Communists—reformers have decided that they will correct mistakes made in the past and they even adopted the Resolution on the Past at their conference. One would be able to observe this rehabilitation in that light, had it not been for the fact that Dr. Joze Pucnik is head of the united opposition, Demos, that is, the party's biggest rival at the coming elections.

The proposal on political rehabilitation was made by CC member Milenko Vakanjac, who pointed out, among other things, that now, after it renounced dogmatic infallibility, the LCS-Party of Democratic Reform must admit mistakes that in the past led some of its members to imprisonment even. Vakanjac particularly singled out Pucnik and Vilcnik because he knows their cases and because the opinions for which they were punished nowadays very much resemble opinions of the majority of members of the LCS-Party of Democratic Reform.

Dr. Ciril Ribicic, LCS-Party of Democratic Reform president, was of the opinion that this is in conformity with the principle of having an honest attitude toward the past. I am not so naive that I do not know that our opponents will try to take advantage even of such a statement and use it for their political aims. Such a thing

has already happened several times, but one should not be upset about it, Ribicic said.

Some people suspected that the opposition will proclaim this conclusion to be cheap political propaganda and they turned out to be right. The "rehabilitated" Dr. Joze Pucnik said that the said conclusion had taken him by surprise, but that he soon realized that this was one of the media election stunts on the part of his political opponents. Pucnik is surprised by two facts: First, that he is rehabilitated as a former League of Communists of Slovenia member although he was a League of Communists member only for seven for eight months (he was expelled while in prison), and second, they are trying to politically rehabilitate only the people who used to be their members for only a short time, although—since it was the ruling force—the League of Communists was the initiator of all political trials in Slovenia. This was the case with me, too. This is why I am asking when they will start thinking about not only political, but also legal rehabilitation of all those thousands of farmers and private proprietors, many of whom were executed.

The Demos leader also stresses that he needs no political rehabilitation now, particularly to be given him by a party that is to blame for his criminal prosecution. I also think that the League of Communists of Slovenia should correct its past mistakes through legal measures and laws, and not public proclamations, particularly now, a short time before elections. The Communists are now treating even this embarassing issue from the past as if it were a coffee-house discussion, Joze Pucnik said about the conclusion of the LCS-Party of Democratic Reform.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Union Elects President

LD0404145190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Sarajevo, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Hercegovina Independent Trade Union Council (TUC), incompletely constituted since the last congress, did not elect all delegates according to the territorial principle, said a consultative meeting today in Sarajevo. The gathering elected a coordination committee, consisting of seven members who will direct its work until the TUC is completed, that is, until a gathering of representatives of trade union branches elects delegates to the top body of this organization.

The Independent Trade Union Council, out of two condidates, today elected Sulejman Hrle the acting president of this new organization. Vinka Aleksic was the other candidate.

Croat Democratic Community Meeting Banned

AU0504075790 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Apr 90 p 6

[D.M. report: "Meeting Not Held in Listica"]

[Text] Listica, 1 Apr—Even though around 2,000 curious people and planned guests—Perica Juric, vice president of the Croatian Democratic Community Central Committee, and the priest Tomislav Duka-Stigli, member of the committee—gathered on the square away from the Franciscan church and the local secondary school center at the scheduled time of 1400, the announced public discussion on the programmatic aims of the Croatian Democratic Community was not held. Those in attendance were addressed by a member of the local initiative committee. There were occasional boos as he read the decision by the Listica Communal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to ban the meeting, but there was applause when he called on those who had gathered to disperse in a peaceful and dignified way—considering the authorities' decision—"until another occasion in the near future," as he put it. Thus, the citizens who had gathered dispersed and members of the initiative committee and the guests from the Croatian Democratic Community Central Committee read an official protest to journalists. These speakers then voiced quite a few sharp comments at the expense of the authorities and leadership of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Bosnian, Serbian Officials Hold Talks

AU0504093390 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Unity of Serbia Is a Condition for the Stability of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] A delegation from the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina headed by Obrad Piljak, president of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency, visited the Socialist Republic of Serbia on 27 March and had talks in the Presidency with a delegation from the Socialist Republic of Serbia that was led by Presidency President Slobodan Milosevic. The delegations included Zlatan Karavdic and Zoran Sokolovic, presidents of the assemblies; Marko Ceranic and Stanko Radmilovic, presidents of the republican executive councils; Nikola Filipovic, member of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency; Mihajlo Milojevic, Economic Chamber of Serbia president; and Mihajlo Djonovic, president of the Republican Committee for Information of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Particular attention was devoted in the talks to the socioeconomic situation in the country, the implementation of reform, constitutional changes, and problems in the functioning of the federation.

It was stressed that the implementation of the economic reform is an invaluable prerequisite for Yugoslav society extricating itself from the crisis, which is something that the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina are very involved with. Delegation members also pointed out the problems of great illiquidity in the economy and stressed that the excessive restrictiveness of monetary policy threatens to seriously harm production and to directly cause production to fall. It was therefore assessed that in the second

stage of realizing the anti-inflation program, it is essential to achieve an equilibrium as regards measures in fighting inflation and providing an acceptable level of finance for current production. Conditions will thus be created for a new developmental cycle, it was said.

The talks also included issues that are of mutual interest with regard to joint programs in the development of energy sources, the use of the hydro-electric potential of the Drina, the development of a program and integrational processes involving the FAP-FAMOS group, the construction of a network of new roads, and aircraft production, as well as other economic-developmental programs in enterprises in the two republics.

The joint stand was taken that the new SFRY constitution should be adopted as soon as possible because the struggle for the preservation of the Yugoslav federation as a democratic and socialist creation of its peoples, and a halt to the disintegrational processes in it, are of great significance. This was the assessment of all the participants in the talks.

As regards the situation in Kosovo, full agreement was expressed with regard to the operation of the measures of a state based on the rule of law to prevent the terrorism of Albanian separatists, to efficiently ensure the personal safety of citizens, and to resolutely prevent the constitutional order of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY from being undermined. The Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation agreed with the assessment that the implementation of the policy of the unity of Serbia on the whole of its territory is an unavoidable condition for its political stability and therefore the stability of Yugoslavia.

As part of the visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the guests from Bosnia-Hercegovina visited the Mihajlo Pupin Institute and the Belgrade railroad network.

Kadijevic Holds Meetings in Zagreb

LD0404205190 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1311 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Zagreb, 4 Apr (TANJUG)—Ivo Latin, president of the Croatian Socialist Republic Presidency; Presidency members; and the republic's leading officials held talks in Zagreb today with Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, and his aides, who are in Zagreb on a regular visit to the 5th Army District.

In the course of a meaningful working conversation, the two sides informed each other about about important topical issues of defense and all-people's defense. Special emphasis was placed on the importance of and need for constantly developing the concept of all-people's defense and for modernizing the Armed Forces to reflect present-day needs and potentials so that in specific circumstances they can carry out their constitutionally allotted tasks and duties successfully and efficiently.

Reference also was made to current changes in the economic and political system, to the importance of the Federal Executive Council's reform program, to the position of the Yugoslav People's Army in light of current social developments, and to the political-security situation within the context of national defense. It was noted that the successful implementation of the economic reform would contribute to positive results on the part of special-purpose industries that, in the Croatian Socialist Republic, would have to become adequately incorporated into capital reproduction trends and adapt their functioning to market economy.

The further democratization of society, and the development and functioning of a modern law-governed state, it was stressed, imply the rights and duties of the SFRY Armed Forces as set out in the SFRY Constitution because they are the mainstay for the protection of independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The changes that have been made in the SRFY and Croatian Constitutions already and the initiatives begun have created possibilities for a more modern and rapid democratic transformation of society in its entireity. It was stressed that it is precisely in a democratic law-governed state that the prerequisites are strengthened for the orientation and activities of the individual and the institutions of the system for developing and strengthening all people's defense.

It is the common view that the misinformation on the alleged wider activities of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and territorial defense, planned for the days of the forthcoming elections in Croatia, is malevolent. On the contrary, precisely because of the importance of the elections, the YPA will make adequate provisions for its permanent and reserve personnel to participate for the sake of their successful, direct, secret, and democratic implementation.

Defense Minstry on Kadijevic Meetings

LD0404211790 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 4 Apr 90

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Defence Ministry spokesman Colonel Dr Vuk Obrafovic said at a regular news conference in Belgrade today that Defence Minister General Veljko Kadijevic was visiting the Fifth Army District.

Journalists inquired about the Defence Ministry's view on the reaction of the Executive Committee of the Presidency of the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia to the recent meeting between General Kadijevic and Serbian State President Slobodan Milosevic during Kadujevic's visit to the First Army District.

The leadership of the Socialist Alliance of Slovenia (?opposed) the joint stand from the Kadijevic-Milosevic talks on the need to urgently bring a new constitution, believing that such a separate meeting of the Yugoslav and Serbian official puts pressure on and prejudices the

future constitutional order and does not contribute to strengthening democracy in the country.

The Defence Ministry spokesman replied that it was customary for the defence minister, when touring army districts, to hold talks with the leadership of the republic or province on whose territory the army district is, and that the Slovenian committee had previously not reacted to such a practice.

Obradovic also specified that Kadijevic will hold talks with the leadership of Croatia, but will unfortunately not meet with the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia, although the Defence Ministry had suggested such a meeting.

Croat Opposition Leader Discusses Election

AU0404131490 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 90 p 6

[Report on interview with Dr. Milorad Pupovac, Social-Democratic Alliance of Croatia president, by Nela Sert; place and date not given: "Nationalism Is Harmful Food"]

[Text] At the moment when it is not known on the political scene of Yugoslavia which of the newly arisen parties is more right wing than the rest, the slot for a party of the center-left, a party of prosperity and social justice—which is the way we see ourselves—is more than vacant, says Dr. Milorad Pupovac, president of the Social Democratic Alliance of Croatia, republican organization of the Social Democratic Alliance of Yugoslavia, and Philosophy Faculty professor in Zagreb. We are trying to affirm the idea of social democracy that has been marginalized for decades in Yugoslav political relations and that represents either the leading or one of the leading political groupings in European countries like Germany, France, England, and Austria. Adapted to Yugoslavia, it would mean that the state would be set up according to the democratic liberal principle, as a federal community with two houses of parliament—a chamber of citizens and a chamber of federal units.

[BORBA] You decided to participate in the forthcoming elections in April as an independent political party.

[Pupovac] The reason why we want to stand for elections lies, above all, in this vacant slot for a party of the center-left. There exists in the Socialist Republic of Croatia a coalition of the center-right and parties that are to the right of this, like the Croatian Democratic Community. The official political party of the League of Communists of Croatia is at this moment a center party that obviously has no prospects for the future, since it is not possible to have a center by itself, except in some strange situations like the one we have now.

[BORBA] What kind of program will you be representing at the elections?

[Pupovac] The Social Democratic Alliance of Croatia proceeds from the assumption of the existence of a civil consensus and citizens' equality that is reflected in the formation of the federal community of states and federal units.

On the one hand, we advocate a federal concept for the structure of Yugoslavia that we have completely adopted from the concept that was introduced into the Yugoslav political arena by the Association for Yugoslav Democratic Initiative. On the other hand, we are standing as a party of civil initiative in the sense of unrestricted economic, political, entrepreneurial, and any other initiative of citizens, but also as a party of social justice and social solidarity. After the process of liberalization in the Yugoslav economy and at this time too, the need for a rational regulation of possible market fluctuations is unavoidable in order to maintain social stability and create a society of equal opportunities.

[BORBA] The Social Democratic Party of Croatia already exists on the Croatian political scene. How do you view a party that also says that its program proceeds from social democratic ideas and will stand as such at the elections?

[Pupovac] Obviously, we will both stand at the elections. However, it is well known that the Croatian Social-Democratic Party of Dr. Anton Vujic has entered the coalition of the center-right, the so-called National Croatian Bloc. Therein lies the basic difference in our concepts of social democracy. Social democracy cannot be extracted from the nation nor can it be reduced to just that concept. The social interest is not something that can be connected with the national interest because workers' interests, regardless of whether these are workers in Kosovo or Croatia, are interests that have joint bases. The work force must be free as regards its mobility, just like goods and capital. In this sense, social democracy is something that is in opposition to the concept of national economies and national states. However, we are entering the whole of this very strange political situation as a bona fide party and we behave in this way toward Dr. Anton Vujic. This is why we invited him and Slovene Demos President Dr. Pucnik to the initiative assembly for the founding of the Social Democratic Alliance of Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, neither of them responded to these invitations.

[BORBA] To what extent could the Croatian Democratic Community be a serious competitor for you at the elections?

[Pupovac] It is not quite clear whether the Croatian Democratic Community has a great influence on the Croatian political scene. At one point, it seemed that the Croatian Democratic Community was a center-right party and that in this respect it was the majority party in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. However, after the first general assembly of the Croatian Democratic Community in the Lisinski hall and after the relatively undemocratic, intolerant, and slightly militant statements by some of its groups, a huge number of Zagreb and Croatian inhabitants were frightened. The Croatian

Democratic Community should simply be seen as a political fact and it should not be banned while it respects the elementary procedure for political, electoral, and public activity.

[BORBA] Who then, for you, represents the most dangerous candidate at the elections?

[Pupovac] Definitely not the Croatian Democratic Community. The League of Communists of Croatia does not have a chance. Despite its attempts to change it cannot break out of its set mold. The national bloc with independent candidates and leaders from the past in the Socialist Republic of Croatia—Savka Dabcevic-Kucar, Ivan Supek, Mika Tripalo, Dragutin Haramija, and Srecko Bijelic—is probably a serious political rival.

I believe, however, that organizations that feed on nationalism—and not only their own but others—cannot be winners in the long term. We are the wise ones who have appeared with a concept of civil rights and freedoms, which then also include national rights but does not put them in the foreground, and who are offering people a project of civil trust, a project of a state community in which people as citizens will have complete mutual confidence in what they have set up as a state community. The basis of the sovereignty of a modern democracy does not lie in the sovereignty of the nation but the sovereignty of the individual and citizen.

History of Multiparty Elections Noted

LD0404110390 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0810 GMT 4 Apr 90

[By Borislav Korkodelovic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG)—Parliamentary and presidential elections in the northwestern Yugoslav republic of Slovenia on Sunday, April 8, will reintroduce multi-party elections in Yugoslavia after 52 years.

The last multi-party elections for the national assembly were held in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia on December 13 of 1938. The votes were divided between the Yugoslav radical community of the then premier and economist of international renown Milan Stojadinovic and opposition Croatian politician Dr Vladimir Macek.

The elections paved the way for the government of Serbian-Croatian agreement, the last before a military coup carried out by a group of anti-fascist oriented royal officers on March 27 of 1941. The event immediately preceded the aggression of the Hitler Germany and its allies on Yugoslavia, which plunged the country in the Second World War.

Before this, parliamentary elections had been held in the Yugoslav state, created in 1908, also in the years 1920, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1931 and 1935.

In the elections of 1923, the largest number of parties won sets in parliament—15. The largest number of parties—44—to contest an election was in 1925.

Postwar historians explained the large variety of parties as reflecting a variety and insufficient development of the social structure, a diverse ethnic and religious composition of the country, different degrees of economic power and considerable cultural differences.

Today, in the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia- Hercegovina, where laws have been passed regulating political organization, a total of 60 parties have been registered so far. Their numbers for the whole country exceeds 100.

Of the 39 royal governments created until 1944, the Radical Party, the old (?Scythian) party, was represented in as many as 30. Its successors came to life again earlier this year in Belgrade and other towns in this biggest Yugoslav republic.

A heavy blow was dealt to parliamentarism in Yugoslavia by the attempt by a radical on a group of deputies of the Croatian Peasants' Party (CPP) in 1929, at a parliament session in Belgrade. After this incident, King Alexander I Karadjordjevic clamped absolutism and banned all parties and associations with tribal or religious characteristics.

A party of the name CPP will contest the elections in the western republic of Croatia on April 22, within the rightist coalition of national agreement.

Excerpt in the first elections in 1920, when it was the third strongest party, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia did not take part in the parliamentary life of the Kingdom, having been banned and operated underground since 1921.

Prevented from participating in the first post-war parliamentary elections in 1945, the last of the bourgeois parties disappeared from the political scene in socialist Yugoslavia a year later, in 1946, which marked the beginning of the never formally recognized political monopoly of the Communis Party.

After the elections in Slovenia and Croatia, probably by the end of the year, a Yugoslav parliament will be formed of representatives of different political parties.